The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 834.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851. [Price 6d.

BUDNICK CONSOLS MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. TIPPET has been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 18th day of August inst., at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Budnick Consols Mine, in the parish of PERRANZABULOE, the excellent and

VALUABLE MATERIALS THEREON—viz.:

1 50-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, with two boilers, about 18 tons.
1 18 inch cylinder STEAM-WHIM, with boiler, about 7 tons.

Capstan and shears	2 14-inch H-pieces
Capstan Rope	2 12-inch ditto
Balance-bob	1 10-inch ditto
1 15-inch pump	1 5-inch ditto
9 14-inch ditto	2 14-inch windbores
7 13-inch ditto	2 12 inch ditto
7 12-inch ditto	1 11-inch ditto
6 11-inch ditto	1 9-inch ditto
6 10-inch ditto	3 7-inch ditto
3 9-inch ditto	1 5-inch ditto
8 8-inch ditto	3 14 inch matching-pieces
1 7-inch ditto	1 13-inch ditto
1 6-inch ditto	1 11-inch ditto
2 15-inch working barrels	1 8-inch ditto
7 14-inch ditto	2 14-inch plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes and glands to match
2 13-inch ditto	1 13-inch ditto ditto
2 12-inch ditto	1 12-inch ditto ditto
1 10-inch ditto	1 8-inch ditto ditto
3 9-inch ditto	1 4-inch ditto ditto
1 8-inch ditto	1 8-inch ditto pole-case
2 14 inch doorpieces	1 11-inch stuffing-box and gland
1 13-inch ditto	150 fathoms 9-16-inch whim chain
1 12-inch ditto	70 fathoms 12-inch rods
1 11-inch ditto	Connecting ditto for balance-bob
1 8-inch ditto	Wood bucket ditto
4 7-inch ditto	Bucket cars
1 4-inch ditto	

Prongs and brasses, 22 pairs rod plates, caps for balance-bob, capstan, pulleys, yokes, staples and glands, rod-bolts, pump-rings, tram-iron, tram-waggons, winches, iron blocks, iron bucket-rods, old chain, iron valves, bolts and burs, spanners, beam, scales and weights, 2 cisterns, ladders, pulley-stands and pulleys, launders, water-barrels, barrows, 1 barrel tar, 6 ditto antifriction grease, 1 ditto refined tallow, 2 engine counters, red, white, and sheet-lead, desk, leather, candle chest, oil can, white yarn, engine-shag, dressing tools, turning lathe, sheds, oak axle, a quantity of timber, about 30 tons of prime coals, and miscellaneous articles.

The materials are in excellent condition; may be viewed on application to the agents at the mine; and all further particulars had at the office of Mr. Tippet, Lemon-street, Truro.—Truro, August 2, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER & HORSEY will SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 22d August, at Twelve o'clock, at the Upper Ordnance Wharf, ROTHERHITHE, in lots, 2

TWO STEAM-ENGINES,

of 50-horse and 4-horse power; that of 50-horse power, a highly-finished condensing STEAM BEAM ENGINE, by Maudslay, Sons, and Field, made in 1845, regardless of cost, for the Atmospheric Railway Company; D slide valve, 40-inch cylinder, 4-ft. stroke, air-pump, bright connecting-rod, fly-wheel, and first driving motion; cylindrical steam-boiler, 36-feet long, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, with internal fire-place and flue, fitted by the same eminent makers. A 4-horse power high-pressure TABLE STEAM-ENGINE, with egg-end boiler, fan-blast, with flue, leather straps; the fire-brick erection of furnaces, 5000 new fire-bricks, portable forge, corrugated iron beam to 100 feet new steam-pipe, 10 tons anthracite coals, 5 chaldrons coke, 3 tons spelter, the furniture of the board-room, counting-house fittings, and other effects.

To be viewed the morning of sale, or previously by special order, which, with catalogues, may be had of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London; catalogues may also be had of Messrs. Barlow, Payne, and Parker, 2, Bennett's hill, Birmingham, and No. 1, Cross-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS. 3

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the MACHINERY, TOOLS, and LEASEHOLD PREMISES of an EMINENT FIRM, within four miles from the Exchange, established upwards of 70 years, and maintaining a high reputation for the character of their work. The premises possess capabilities for doing business almost unlimited in extent, and have space for the employment at home of between 300 and 400 hands. They are advantageously situate for the conveyance of goods by land or water carriage, and are most substantially erected and judiciously arranged—the principal factories having been erected but a few years. The total area occupies a site of about two acres. The principal turnery is 135 feet in length, fitted with 15-ton travelling crane and overhead railway; 7 self-acting lathes, of large dimensions, principally by Naasmyth and Fox, for turning, boring, screw cutting and surfacing; shaping machine, vertical drilling machine, hydraulic press 400 tons, &c., a fitting shop over, with seven small lathes, two shaping machines, grinding stone, &c., an erecting shop, 35 feet high, 50 feet by 40 feet, with a 20-ton crab crane, and timber lifting frame, two vertical boring machines, jib crane to upper turnery, an engineer's shop, 42 feet by 42 feet, with screwing machine, three lathes, two drilling machines, wood planing machine, glazing machine, stamp forge, &c., a workshop over, with five small lathes, drilling machine, screw making and punching machines, grindstones, benches, &c., an engine-house, with an excellent 12-horse power steam-engine, two boilers, one with Juke's furnaces, two self-acting planing machines, double action screwing machine, driving gear, and shafting through the different shops, an ironfoundry, 110 feet by 50 feet, with four cranes, two hydraulic lifts, four furnaces, 2 to 10 tons fan blast, two stoves, two pits, loam mills, 350 tons flasks, rings, and plates, a smithery, 32 feet by 52 feet, 12 forges, and all the usual smiths' tools, cranes, &c., a fitting shop, with double and single crabs, benches, &c., spacious yards, with timber erecting frame 40 feet high, crab and blocks, 8-ton weighbridge loading frame, &c., stabling for six horses, plumbers, painters, coppersmiths, and pattern makers' shops, with the fittings, a large assortment of valuable patterns, store rooms, drawing offices, clerks and principals' offices, brass foundry, with air furnace, stablekeeper's house; also two commodious family dwelling-houses, adapted for a principal and a manager. This extensive and well-appointed establishment will be found to present many advantages to any gentleman desirous of commencing business in London as an engineer, or two or more young men having a practical knowledge of the business (who could command together about £15,000), an old and highly respectable connexion being attached, and the machinery and tools of a high character.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London.

VIADUCT FOUNDRY, NEWTON, NEAR WARRINGTON, TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, COTTON SPINNERS, AND MANUFACTURERS. 4

In consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Jones and Potts, engineers and ironfounders, of the above foundry, the WHOLE of that large and well-known ESTABLISHMENT will BE DISPOSED OF, either in one lot, or the Building, Gas-Works, and Cottages will be sold separately. These buildings, with very little alteration, can be made available for many branches of manufacture. The above works are situated on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, near the Warrington Junction Station. They are 13½ miles from Liverpool, 16½ from Manchester, 5 from Warrington, and 4 from St. Helen's. The Sankey Canal also runs within a quarter of a mile of the works. The buildings, gas-works, and cottages occupy five acres two roods fourteen poles, statute measure, which is subject to a chief rent £91 5s. 3d. per annum, with three leases of 999 years each, bearing dates March 25th, 1839, January 25th, 1847, and December 26th, 1849. There are 77 cottages, the annual rental of which is £530. There are two communications from the London and North-Western Railway into the centre of the works, with a siding along the main line of about 300 yards.—N.B. The machinery, which may be purchased with the land and buildings, or it will be sold in separate items to suit purchasers, consists of 38 lathes, two double wheel lathes, 35 planing machines, 14 drilling machines, eight slotting machines, three screwing machines, and four punching and cutting presses, one 30-cwts. steam hammer, Nasmyth's patent, one rivetting machine, which cuts and makes its own rivets, and will rivet a boiler 30 feet long, one large plate bending machine, with rolls 6 feet 6 inches long and 12 inches diameter, one hydraulic press, and various other machines, tools, shafting and gearing for working the above machinery, the whole of which are in first-rate working condition, one 20-horse high-pressure engine, and one 14-horse condensing engine, with boilers complete, one new locomotive engine, with 15½-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke, driving wheels 6 feet 6 inches diameter, one new six-horse horizontal engine, with boiler complete. The smiths' shops contain 40 hearths, with anvils and cranes, and every convenience for both light and heavy work. The fitting, turning, and erecting shops, are capable of holding upwards of 700 hands.

The whole may be seen, and further information obtained on application at the office of the above works, between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon.

Plans of the works and cottages may be seen, and catalogues of the machinery (which is now being offered by private sale in large or small lots, as parties may require) had at the offices of the following newspapers:—The *Midland Counties* office, Birmingham; *Mining Journal*, in London; *Leeds Mercury*; and at the offices of Mr. W. Kirk, auctioneer and valuer; and Messrs. Jones and Potts, agents, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

CHESHIRE COLLIERY.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the PARKGATE COLLIERY, near PARKGATE, in the county of CHESTER.—This is situate on the Parkgate Coal-Field, about four miles from the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, and consists of about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, having on the frontage towards the seashore FIVE WORKABLE BEDS OF COAL, which have been proved on the rise and on the dip of the ground, and it is supposed that other beds exist lower down. It is close to the boundary of the Denzi Collieries, which are now in full operation, and the veins and quality of the coals (well-known to be very superior for domestic and lime-burning purposes) are the same in both. 5

A shipping place might be erected close to the works.—A moderate reserved rent, merging in the royalty, will be required.

Mr. John Davies, coal and mine agent, Mostyn Quay, will give any further information required; and Mr. David Williams, of Bron Eryvl, near Carnarvon, will treat with any party desirous of taking a lease.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent., 6

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale—Great Sheba Consols, Wheal Langford, Snowdon, Lamherooe, Wheal Vincent, Wheal Benny, Appledore, Devon Consols North, West Polgooth, Duke of Cornwall, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Tremar, Ailt-y-Crib, Warleggan, Bedford United, South Tamar, East Tamar, East Gunnis Lake, Bronfloyd, Llwynmaleos, Trethevy, Wheal Zion, West Wheal Virgin, Wheal Augusta, Devon and Courtenay, Kingsett and Bedford, Calstock Consols, Yeoland Consols, Caradon Vale, Wheal Langford, West Callington, Tincroft, West Tolgus, Rocks and Treverbyn, and all dividend mines.

Capitalists are reminded that the present re-action in Mining Shares, associated as it is with the abundance of money, can be but of short duration; and purchasers, therefore, should not be delayed in the expectation of a further reduction in the value of shares, which is not likely to take place. The operations of the day are chiefly in mines of good repute, and under reputable management, in which splendid investments may now be made, as well as in dividend mines.

Mr. Crofts will be happy to give the best advice his experience enables him for the guidance of his friends, and transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, August 16, 1851.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES.
23, *Threadneedle-street, London.*

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on. 7

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for. 8

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, MINERAL SURVEYOR and MINE MANAGER, MARGARET-STREET, NORTH ADELAIDE, in the province of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, after three years' residence and two years' exploration in the colony, RESERVES his EXPERIENCE for BRITISH CAPITAL: awaiting the result of this advertisement in a suitable remuneration for past time and future services. 9

MR. R. SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, *PARADE, TRURO.* 10

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.* 11

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.* 12

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES great FACILITIES in the DISPOSAL OF or PURCHASING SHARES, INSPECTING MINES, &c., on the most moderate and honourable terms. 13

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay. 14

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged. 15

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties. 16

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS, *5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL, LONDON.* 17

MINING INVESTMENT.—A LIMITED NUMBER of SHARES will BE DISPOSED OF to respectable parties on very MODERATE TERMS, in one of the most promising, productive, and best situated, SILVER-LEAD MINES in CORNWALL—nearly £7000 worth of ores having been raised above the 25 fathom level, and two other levels, a 35 and 45, unwrought, just coming into operation. 18

Apply to Mr. Richard Thomas, Mining Agency Office, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS, and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the eve of paying, and situate in the best mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negociated; Mines Inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property afforded gratuitously. 19

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES. 20

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MINING OFFICES,—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL.—Mr. R. TRIPP has for *bonâ fide* SALE the following DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES:— 21

Alfred Consols	Providence Mines	Wheal Buller
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Tremayne	Copiapo
North Pool	Wheal Mary Ann	St. John del Rey
South Tolgus	Wheal Trelawny	Marmatto
South Frances	Wheal Reeth	Cobre, &c.

Also in the following, having present and prospective advantages—viz.:

Wheal Crebor	Tamar Consols	West Wh. Russell
Wheal Russell	Heigaston Down	Wheal Arthur
South Tamar	Devon and Courtenay	East Wheal Reeth
East Tamar	East Wheal Russell	&c. &c.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES. 22

Shares for Disposal.		
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:— 23

Wheal Seton	Great Devon Consols	Wheal Reeth
East Wheal Rose	Wheal Tremayne	Lewis
Treviskey and Barrier	South Caradon	Botallack
North Pool	Trelawny	Levant
North Roskear	West Caradon	South Basset
South Tolgus	Bedford	Copiapo
Alfred Consols	West Providence	&c. &c.

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Stray Park	Kilbricken	Wheal Greville
Wellington	West Alfred Consols	Garreg Cefn Bruno
West Tolgus	East Buller	Treleigh Consols

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.—MINES: Trelawny, Laxey, West Alfred, Great Sheba, Newtonards, Wheal Zion, Wheal Gill, Wheal Emma, Wheal Williams, West Phœnix, Bodmin Wheal Mary, Treville, East Balleswidden, Wheal Augusta, Daren, Ailt-y-Crib, Trenault Lime Quarries. 24

Assurance: British Commercial, Atlas.
Banks: London Joint-Stock, Colonial.

SHARES WANTED.—MINES: Devon Consols, North Roskear, West Caradon, North Pool, West Tolgus.

Assurance: Palladium, Albion.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

Removal—104, *Bishopsgate-street-within.*

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHARE BROKER, has REMOVED to the ABOVE CONVENIENT OFFICES. The same attention paid as hitherto to all MINING BUSINESS of legitimate character; and in thanking his friends for former commissions, he solicits a continuance of their kind support.—Offices of Wheal May, Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines, Devons Consols West, and Wheal Hamlyn.—The strictest confidence observed in all transactions, and the registry of shares will be free, unless a sale or purchase takes place. 25

MINING OFFICES, No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.—T. FULLER & CO. beg to call the attention of CAPITALISTS to the favourable time of PURCHASING DIVIDEND and OTHER STOCK, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars, either personally or by letter; and has specially FOR SALE Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, East Russell, Great Wheal Friendship, Trelawny, Venton, Wheal Caradon, Wheal Catherine, Wheal Edward, Wheal Franco, Wheal Williams, Wheal Zion, Wheal Mary Ann, and West Caradon.—Office hours from Ten till Four. 26

WANTED, by a Gentleman at present travelling for one of the largest Metal Houses in the North of England, a SITUATION as TRAVELLER. His reason for wishing to change his employ is, that too many duties are required of him. First-rate references can be given.—Apply to "A. R.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 27

WANTED TO PURCHASE (to be delivered at Douglas, Isle of Man, within two months), a NEW or good SECOND-HAND CONDENSING ENGINE, of 22 to 24-inch cylinder, with or without a boiler.—Any party having the like to dispose of, will be pleased to transmit particulars to Mr. William Beckwith, Foxdale Mines, Isle of Man.—August 14, 1851. 28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for NEW WHEAL ROSE, in the parish of ST. ALLEN, CORNWALL, from a 24 to a 30-inch cylinder ENGINE, complete.—Apply to A. L. Bellinger, Esq., 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; or to Capt. R. Clymo, Perranporth, St. Agnes, near Truro, Cornwall. Dated August 12, 1851. 29

A MINING ENGINEER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, has a VACANCY for a respectable well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—Address by letter, to "R. W.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 30

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, a PERSON who is well-acquainted with the BUSINESS of an ENGINE FITTER, and can undertake the SUPERINTENDENCE of ERECTING both LAND and MARINE ENGINES.—The principal part of his employment would be in the erection of machinery, but when not so required, he would have to work in the manufactory. Persons offering themselves for the situation, which will be a permanent one, are desired to send testimonials from their last employers, at the same time to state their terms.—Address (post-paid) to "N. P.," Post-office, Plymouth.—No application but what contains full name and address will be replied to. 31

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY in LIVERPOOL, for the SALE of TIN-PLATES to the MERCHANTS. The Advertiser has also a good and respectable connection amongst the principal buyers in Manchester, the whole of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c. Undoubted references will be given.—Address Mr. Thomas L. Plant, 21, Phythian-street, Liverpool. 32

TO POSSESSORS OF MINES AND SMELTING-WORKS, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, from GERMANY, having been three months in England, who has attended a Polytechnic and also a Mining Academy several years, and has worked practically in every branch of Mining, and particularly in the Smelting and Dressing of the Ores, wishes A SITUATION. Testimonials can be produced. Address Mr. Gustav Witting, 103, High-street, Marylebone, London. 33

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a COLLIERY, in actual and FULL WORK—capability of supply 600 tons weekly—price of coal in the neighbourhood from 7s. 6d. per ton. A railway goes through part of the estate—minimum rent 400*l.* per annum—value of plant 1500*l.* To principals only satisfactory reasons for changing the tenant will be given.—Apply to Mr. Fearnhead, 17, Clifford's Inn, London. 34

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s Foundry, HAYLE, CORNWALL, TWO CAST-IRON STAMPS AXLES, for 12 heads each, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete, and all new. Apply to Messrs. Harvey and Co.; or to Mr. Jenkin, Treworgie, Redruth. Hayle Foundry, August 4, 1851. 35

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Bensham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to at a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes. 36

The Bensham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.

Durham, July 2, 1851.

PENVIVIAN COPPER MINE, LANIVET, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.—The OFFICES of this COMPANY are at Mr. MAT. FRANCIS'S, No. 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, where every information may be obtained. 37

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share will be PAID on the shares of this Company, at the office, 22, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 10th October next, and following days. The dividend warrants are required to be left at the office two days for examination.—Please call between the hours of Twelve and Two.

By order of the Directors,
ROBERT CLARK. 38
22, Austinfriars, August 1, 1851.

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Consequent on the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 20th inst., instead of the 13th inst., as prescribed by the Deed, at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Board of Director,
62, Moorgate-street, August 11. J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN, Acting Sec. 39

KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION, No. 1, Adelaide-place, August 10, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Association upon which the CALL of Ten Shillings, or 6 florins, per share, due 23d June, shall NOT BE PAID on or before the 23d August, will, in accordance with the statute, become ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

By order of the board,
GEORGE COPELAND CAPPER, Secretary. 40

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,
SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.
BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 41

Original Correspondence.

ON MINERAL VEINS.—No. II.

BY DAVID MUSHET, ESQ.

After this brief review of a consistent system, which has been for years before the public, it must seem most strange that so many correspondents should assert that nothing is known of the origin of mineral veins. There are subsidiary investigations on which Mr. Hopkins offers no explanation—as, for instance, why lead should range itself in the north and south openings, and copper and tin prefer the east and west fractures. But this is a different question, depending on the electro-chemical affinities of magnetic or diamagnetic properties, and which can be better inquired into now that a sound basis of action has been established to explain the main physical facts. There is a great field for the chemist in examining why certain varieties of rock are more adapted to convey and deposit certain metals; and there are some guiding points which appear to have been observed. Excess of potash seems eminently favourable to metallic fertility in copper; lime seems to promote deposits of lead; and magnesia to be similarly connected with tin.

The truth is that men are always prone to suppose that any substance which is valuable or extraordinary to *them* holds a similar place in the scale of creation. Were crystals of quartz, or carbonate of lime, marketable commodities at 100*l.* per ton, their constant and notorious deposition in the joints of silicious and calcareous rocks would then have become worth the extravagance of an igneous theory and a volcanic injection; but because they are valueless, they are allowed to accumulate in the slow course of Nature, unaided by any efforts of genius. If we reflect that metal—whether copper, lead, or tin—is merely one of the constituents of the mass of the globe, disseminated, as all the others are, in varying proportions, and that there is nothing more surprising, setting apart its commercial value, in its crystalline deposition in the crevices of the rock which contains it, than there is in the deposition of the quartz and other matters which accompany it, the whole subject will be viewed on a rational level. Every elementary or undecompounded substance is found distributed through the mass of the earth—some in greater and some in less proportions. Those which happen to be scarce, and of marketable value, are treated as if that money value gave them a claim to the especial notice of the Creator. The main feature which imparts to metals their usefulness and value is their slowness to combine with oxygen. The scarcest metals are oxidisable in the least degree; and the labour necessary to obtain them, in consequence of their rare diffusion, gives them a certain price; but this is quite a different question from their material value in the scale of creation. The metals of silica and alumina, and the other earths which are always oxidised, may, for ought we know, have valuable manipulative properties, did a diminished affinity for oxygen permit us to make them available; but, even in their present condition as forming the bulk of the earth, they are undoubtedly in the aggregate of infinitely greater importance than their less oxidisable companions. It is, therefore, highly inconsistent and inadvertant to suppose that the general laws of Nature have been interrupted, and efforts of miraculous interposition exerted, merely to place a few substances within the reach of the mining public—hence the hypotheses respecting the filling of veins from below and from above, which, as Mr. Hopkins remarks, "are so crude and irreconcilable with the nature of their contents, that they do not deserve our attention." Men seem to have contracted the impression that because they find it convenient to put certain metals in a furnace the Creator must have been under the necessity of doing so too; but human nature is always seeking to make God after its own image. The greatest source of error is dwelling upon some small particular which is very important to *ourselves*, instead of measuring it by a comprehensive standard. It is true there are deposits of ore accumulated in certain spots; but instead of the wild notion of supposing them to be injected—a supposition which requires the further assumption of immense magazines or reservoirs of the scarce metal—consider the question by the rational data of calculation. Take a copper lode, for instance, 3 ft. wide; let 1-10th of this be metallic copper—a proportion many of your readers would not be sorry to see. Suppose this deposit to have been gathered by the slow progress of the magnetic current through a channel of rock, only 12 miles in length, or about 20,000 yards, it will follow that the proportion of copper existing in any given section of the rock at one time will amount only to $\frac{1}{200000}$th part! Assuming the motion of the cupreous solution through the molecules of the rock under the magnetic impulse to have been so slow as to require 1000 years to pass 12 miles, it would require that time to complete the contents of the lode and deposit the copper as it is found, united with ten times its weight of iron, sulphur, silex, and other components of the bounding rock, deposited at the same time by the same crystallising force. But if we take the more probable data of the metalliferous channels being hundreds of miles in length, and the time of deposition many thousands, instead of 1000 years, to what an infinitely fractional division shall we reduce the metallic contents of the rock from which the supply is filtered, offering no difficulty to the filling of many lodes in the same channel at the same time. It is not attempted to explain why certain metals should abound more in certain meridional channels. It is a part of the grouping or distribution of the elements, which must be taken as a fact, just as some channels predominate in quartz, some in felspar, some in mica. If the value of the metal in pounds per ton is put aside, there is nothing to disturb the analogy. We cannot get at the roots of the earth—the original metals and metalloids from which the oxidated surface proceeds; and if we did, we should still be as unable to explain why they are arranged or created in certain proportions. But we know as a fact that the magnetic force aggregates similar substances together; and though we cannot explain why metalliferous and barren channels are ranged side by side in the meridional line, distinctive characters have been observed to belong to barren or metalliferous rocks, which are sufficient accompaniments, when carefully attended to, to point out where deposits ought to be looked for; and there are other geological features which are known to tend to accumulate the solutions, and to concentrate their crystallisation upon particular points.

Were our present knowledge of vegetation confined to the growth of grass, and all our forests extinct, even from memory, except a few stumps and trunks, with no history of their origin, what theories would imagination frame to account for their existence! How hard it might be for the wonder-loving speculator to believe the rugged bark was once as tender as the blades of grass, and the substance of the wood had been formed by the same process of vegetation, slowly proceeding. Should we not have the knotty bosses attributed to fiery eruptions, and the concentric rings to successive congelations, like a dipped candle?

I am fortunate enough to possess two copies of Mr. Hopkins's volume. Did I not see a second edition is forthcoming, I should offer to send the one I value least to which ever correspondent confessed the greatest amount of ignorance; for these are always the most hopeful pupils. There are some who admit having read it, and yet are willing to show an almost entire ignorance of the contents, and bear the imputation of reading to no purpose, in order that they may plagiarise and adopt one or more features as notions of their own. I except Mr. Ennor, who is clearly an original observer. Meanwhile, I will give one extract in the original words, being the third head of the recapitulation of deductions drawn from a body of accurate and extensive evidence:—"Concentrating those scattered rays of information which have been obtained by long experience, but have been hitherto so much diffused as to lose their value." "The order of the splits and transverse fractures in the crystalline crust of the earth is caused by the magnetic tension, with the progressive opening and filling of the ruptures by the moving solvents in the intersecting rocks, according to the nature of their respective contents."

Even "Cosmo" himself may find this information of service when his bubble bursts, especially if he can first succeed in "cosmologically" explaining how hot glass and cold ether combine to generate water.

NORTH VENTON MINE.

Sir,—Among the new mines set to work in this neighbourhood, to search for silver-lead ores, the above shows better indications for a prosperous undertaking than any other which has as yet come under my notice. The lode in the adit end still maintains its size, about 2 to 2½ ft. wide. The character of the gossan is such as cannot be deficient, but almost a certainty of a large deposit of rich silver-lead at a shallow depth. The stratum about the lode is a soft slookany blue killas. They let the end to drive this setting for 17s. 6d. per fathom—the contractor to pay all cost. They have upwards of 50 fathoms to wheel the stuff. The level will stand without timber. I cannot think what the shareholders are about that they do not continue sinking; for I am sure there is not a lode in the county of Cornwall which deserves a fair trial better than this.—John Seymour: *August* 8.

IS MINING A LOTTERY?

Sir,—A great deal of valuable matter has been recently adduced in your columns with respect to the theory of the formation of mineral veins, mostly written, as I conceive, for the purpose of testing whether the natural laws connected with these phenomena are so far developed as to afford plain directions for the practice of a system of mining which *must* be successful in a greater or less degree. In this light such an investigation is most important, and its results, when they distinctly conduced to the desired end, would be hailed with joy by the world at large. When we penetrate the crust of the earth, and view the beautiful arrangement in which the veins of metals are placed, and when in our dwellings on the surface we see the multiplicity of elegant forms into which the metal itself is moulded, and the variety of uses to which it is applied, it is difficult to doubt that a great law of order prevails in this, as in every other part of creation. General knowledge, however, is as yet more matured with regard to superficial distinctions than organic structure—for it is even now uncertain whether we are truly acquainted with the elementary construction of anything; at the same time this limited power of discrimination, founded on rational appearances, is sufficient for many practical purposes: on this principle a child seldoms finds any difficulty in selecting a good apple out of a mixed collection; but it would take a very clever chymist to point out the elementary differences which give rise to the variety of flavours we meet with in such fruit. M. Dumas has announced his intention of again going into the question of the elements of metals, and Professor Arago is said to be pleased with the deductions on which the former deems such an inquiry desirable. Surely, then, we may be satisfied with something less than a positive certainty as to the exact mode in which metals are engendered in mineral veins (unless, indeed, that certainty be found in Mr. Hopkins's theory, by far the most reasonable and best yet published), and be content to follow the inquiry by small gradations, instead of blindly leaping at conclusions which we cannot maintain. For my own part, I like the tone of your correspondent in the *Mining Journal* of the 19th of July, who says—"If some of those who take the most prominent position in discussing the formation of lodes were to inform us by what means, and in what districts, they have arrived at all their knowledge, or give us some proof of their superior judgment, by naming the mines they have successfully managed, which were previously unproductive, but which, through their superior skill, were made productive, they would then give us such information as would enable us to judge of the value of their remarks and their services." Now, I accept this challenge. It may savour of egotism and conceit to publish the result of my operations in mines; but your correspondent has asked for it, and I, for one, am not ashamed to give it. I assume that it is a test from which no one who is really a miner ought to shrink; and answers to this appeal would enable the public to judge for themselves as to the comparative fitness of men for their avocations, and show what beneficial progress is made in the investigation of a difficult subject, but not so difficult, I contend, but that those who enter earnestly and energetically into the inquiry will find that reasoning upon such a series of facts as may be produced will show that mining is not entirely speculative and dependent upon hap-hazard for its successful issue. We usually reason that effects depend upon causes, because they both emanate from a plan or system; and if we see a number of mines worked consecutively and successfully by any person or company, and this repeated often with the same result, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that there must be certain laws and regulations the observance of which lead to these effects; and no errors or misunderstanding with respect to these laws are sufficient to set their existence aside. I contend that, by hard working and hard thinking, mining can be so far understood as to prove that the matter is not entirely a lottery, or that all the losses and profits in mines are not the result of blind accident or ungovernable chance. To exemplify this point, I will state that for the last 20 years I have worked in the mining district of Cardiganshire, and in the last 10 years, with the co-operation of my brothers, have selected and managed for ourselves and others the following mines—all of which had been abandoned as being naturally poor, or as having been exhausted:—

Names.	*Last Month's Cost.*	*Sale of Ore.*
Allt-y-Crib	£250	£600
Bwlch Consols	500	650
Bronfloyd	100	180
Court Grange—Pen-y-cefn and Llettynhen	306	390
Cae-Gynon	95	180
Cwm Daren	60	90
Daren	170	250
Grogwynion	70	60
Penrhiw	60	80

If I were to take the whole of the 20 years it would better my argument very considerably, both with respect to mines in this country and abroad; but as in opening some of the great mines in the early part of that period, such as the Lisburne Mines, and in the latter part such as the Goginan, we were associated with others in the management of them, it would not be fair to place them in this list. However, I apprehend it will be clear that these mines, now paying fully 50 per cent. on the capital invested, speak something for the doctrine of selection and management, not based upon the "where it is, there it is" system. I cannot refrain here from giving a far better, though older, instance of the principle I advocate:—About 40 years ago, Capt. John Davey, of Gwinear, in Cornwall, selected and worked as many as 16 mines, without having an unprofitable one amongst them all. With such facts before us, and there are many others who can, and I hope will, vindicate their standing as miners, by publishing their success, I cannot submit to the opinion that darkness and uncertainty prevail in the mining atmosphere to such an inpenetrable extent as is contended for occasionally in your columns.

It may be asked in what condition those mines were when we undertook to bring them into profitable working. In answer, I would say, that some of them had been abandoned time immemorial, some recently by modern capitalists, and that others were in untried ground. It may also be asked, whether I have no mines that are not paying: I unhesitatingly answer—Yes: but they are such as have not had either sufficiency of time or expenditure to bring them into a state of profit; and I am connected with none in which the extent and quality of the bodies of ore are not as strongly fore-shadowed in my mind as were those of the present-paying mines before I undertook them. I do not mean to say that any man may not be deceived by appearances, or unfortunate in his reading of them, or in management; but I do protest against the general plea of ignorance as an excuse for introducing trashy or visionary mines as fair and honest investments to a generous and too-confiding public.

John street, Adelphi. Matthew Francis.

ILLEGITIMATE MINING.—No. III.

Sir,—9. Nothing of an illegitimate character in mining is more common than illegitimate reports. It has just occurred to me that some reporters follow the steps of auctioneers, who, in describing the property or wares which they are "instructed" to sell, very profusely draw on the agreeable adjectives. With them nothing is inferior; everything is of the superior quality—excellent, good, useful, first-rate, unequalled, or unsurpassed; and words of kindred import are as current with them as the form in which their announcements are advertised. So, some mineral reporters have never inspected a *bad* mine, which they are paid for inspecting; every lode is "kindly, promising," yielding good stones of ore, or are rich, or are likely to be so in depth, and so on, recommending an immediate trial, &c. Now, I would not have it be supposed that a *respectable* agent would give a false colouring to his statements, merely to set a mine to work; but there are some agents of another class who, for pay, will write almost anything to please the party employing them. I remember a legal gentleman in Truro once said to me that "for a glass of grog he could get any kind of report!" That remark is not of general application. Such agents as the following may be relied on:—Capt. John Richards and Capt. Higgins, Gwennap; Capt. Thomas Richards, Hayle; Capt. Richard Vivian and Capt. Josiah Vivian, Camborne; Capt. Floyd, Tincroft; Capt. Charles Thomas, Dolcoath; Capt. Wm. Thomas, Roskear; Capt. W. Brenton, Helston; and Capt. Stephen Lean, of Wheal Seton. Others of the same class might be named. These gentlemen, although not infallible, are men of good judgment and acknowledged integrity, and all who consult them may feel as safe in their hands as a client feels in committing his case into the hands of a truly honest lawyer, for I am not of the opinion of some who are so sweeping in their censures of the legal gentry as to pronounce them all rogues. It would be an improvement of a very desirable kind if a uniformity of terms, names, and places were adopted between geologists and mineral reporters. The former are men of science, who have in use established names, well known amongst themselves, but very little known to practical miners, who have terms as peculiar to, and as generally known amongst themselves, as the others are to the former class. I dare say that such eminent men as Sir Henry De la Beche, Mr. Evan Hopkins, &c., sometimes smile at the queer terms used by the captains and working miners. It would be much more agreeable if names were common to both, and for this to be the case the captains should adopt the scientific terms used by the writers on geology, to enable them to do which they should study the science. Reporters should always take care to avoid both a too favourable and a too unfavourable statement respecting the mines which they are employed to report on; in other words, they should studiously avoid furnishing illegitimate reports—written *lies*.

10. There is a very common evil occurrent in the management of mines. Some mines, after having given dividends, fall off in their returns, so that either the adventurers must refund a little of their profits, or stop the mine, unless the evil of suspending tutwork be adopted. When this system is adopted in a mine, you may compare it to a man to whom nourishment is denied, who will be starved to death. It is remarkable with what tenacity the fortunate proprietors of a mine hold fast their gains derived therefrom. They cannot bear the idea of applying a penny to an endeavour to make fresh discoveries, by employing tutworkmen in cross-cutting, sinking, &c., after the returns become insufficient to meet the costs; but not to advance a little on such an occasion is a tacit order to stop, or nearly so. I could name several mines stopped in this way that ought to be at work this day; this is illegitimate management. The Messrs. Taylor are excellent managers, for they adopt the course most likely to ensure the continuance of the work, and to make it profitable too. Many good agents have been compelled by their employers to work the mine to an end, entirely against their judgment of what is right in mining. Capt. Reed, of the Lewis Mines, is said to be a good miner. He was the chief agent at Wheal Vor, which was worked out, because the adventurers made up their minds to get out all the tin they could with as little cost as possible. They thus soon brought to an end a mine which, in the opinion of many, should be at work at this day. Capt. Reed has been blamed for this without justice, inasmuch as he was controlled in his management by the committee, whose decision, if not executed by him, would have been by another agent. R. S.

Truro, August 12.

KILBRICKEN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—A correspondent, in your Journal of the 19th July, states that the first year after the death of the late Mr. Crockford this mine made a clear profit of 2000*l.* in five months, the last month giving 800*l.* profit. Can this be reconciled with the analysis of the accounts of the mine, as stated in your Journal of last week? The value of the whole of the produce of the ore is there stated to be, for three years, only 930*l.* 5s. 5d., and the loss to the shareholders at 15,539*l.* 8s. 8d. It does not appear to me probable that your correspondent can be correct in stating the profits at 800*l.* for any month, as this certainly does not look compatible with the fact of the sales of ore for three years only amounting to 930*l.* The public, who are interested in understanding the matter thoroughly, would do well to look into the whole circumstances; and if the mine merits the investment of the required capital, by all means let it be applied: my only object is justice and fair play to all concerned. Again, is it right for the present company to charge 8400*l.* for what Mr. Crockford purchased for 2312*l.*?—Fair Play: *August* 15.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.

Sir,—I was glad to find, in your last week's Journal, that this mine was still in existence. I became apprehensive, and thought it might have gone with that precious specimen, "Practical Miner," who lately came out like a fiery rocket, and fell like its stick. A long time ago we were told that the mine was immensely rich in silver; this, however, went away in smoke. I hope the Camborne "Practical" has not taken away also the remaining treasures of the sett to the glass case at the Exhibition, where he has been placed by "Verax." Perhaps the copper is gone, and the region below only left us to recover a portion of the *tin* which has been drawn out of our pockets. I did at one time think, like Mr. Daniell, "that it would not be easy to mismanage a mine like this," surrounded as it is by good mines, and managed by steady practical men; but I have been wofully deceived. Perhaps "R. S.," in his papers on "Illegitimate Mining," will give us the reason, and also if the Cost-book System alone will be sufficient to place the Camborne Consols on a profitable footing.—Enquiry: *Northampton, Aug* 14.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Being a large shareholder in this affair, I have taken some trouble to find out the real persons or causes which have brought about the present confusion in the company; and really I find there are so many assertions, so diametrically opposed to each other, and so much *talk*, without any real *black and white* proof, respecting the money matters and legal arrangements and securities of the company, that I am fairly hopeless of solving the problem of the present state of the company; and, moreover, I know not who to blame. The only step I can think of most likely to prove effective, will be for the shareholders to convene a meeting in London, letting the provincial shareholders send delegates to represent them, and summon the board of directors and Mr. L. Williams before them, and then they will be better able to judge who is right and who is wrong, for the fault lies between these parties. A lawyer or two, I think, would be very advantageous as delegates to look after the Deed of Settlement, and an experienced accountant to test the accounts. By these means the shareholders may hope to get at the real state and prospects of the company, and, after that, decide upon future arrangements.

Wigston Hall, Aug. 12. An Anxious Shareholder.

OLD WHEAL RUSSELL.

Sir,—While clamour and puffs are daily appearing respecting the merits of bubble schemes fostered off at high premiums, my attention has been drawn to a mine called Old Wheal Russell, apparently neglected in public estimation, but whose worth can only be appreciated by those who take the trouble to see her. She is most assuredly the next dividend mine in the district of Tavistock. I have no interest in the mine myself, either directly or indirectly; but those who seek mining investments, let me beg of them to go personally and see her, or send a friend or practical man on their behalf, to see what I judge to be a *bonâ fide* first-rate mine. The inspection will never be regretted by any one taking the trouble. The ore now raising is very great, and the ends are worth from 6 to 7 tons per fathom—some 4 or 5. A Miner.

London, Aug. 14.

WHEAL HAMLYN.

Sir,—Capt. Spargo will excuse me, after seeing my letters of last week, from going into any further particulars respecting this mine. It remains for the parties concerned to confute me. I agree with his observations generally. We practicals have a deal to learn, and hope our remarks will ultimately turn out not to be mere waste, though as yet no genuine light is thrown on the formation of mineral veins. Many practical remarks and theoretical views are advanced from which we may gather information; and it will certainly cause both parties to turn their attention more particularly to the subject than has hitherto been done: it may be sowing seed for the rising generation. The first formation of lodes appears to be as yet buried in obscurity, but on the formation of ore in them I think we are approaching a much nearer proximity; and if the practicals carefully watch all the secret workings of Nature, they will detect and lay it before the public to be analysed. We shall bring out Messrs. Evan Hopkins, D. Mushet, Joseph Holdsworth, and occasionally a Faber, with his igneous theory; and we must be dull practicals indeed if we cannot gather something from their paper contests to combine with our practice, which will enable us to stand forth in the rank with the scientific men of the day. See Mr. Hopkins's beautiful winding-up last week, when he says "the mine is the only school where practical geological science can be acquired," and Mr. Mushet's able letter, not forgetting Capt. Webb's remarks on Government giving prizes for the best plan of ventilating coal mines, and Capt. Heath's remarks on cross-courses—all worthy of our attention. I thought of bringing up the latter remarks when I put the question as to the crust of the earth being all in angular pieces. It was not, however, met; but I would now remark, for a guide to those wishing to obtain the general outlines of cross lodes, that no better idea could be conveyed to those seeking information than would be obtained from the large sections shown in the Exhibition of cross lodes and the heaves of coal-beds, where nearly every V-piece, with its point downwards, will be found to have sunk, and the reversed ones to have risen: and, if we refer to real sections laid down by Hopkins, Ansted, and De la Beche, or any other who has attempted it systematically, we shall find it to be the prevailing law in all districts, and well worthy of our best attention as to their effect on each other when crossing. I still adhere to my former remarks, where I stated that they are dykes which check the currents passing through the earth. Whether it is magnetic, galvanic, gaseous, or watery solutions, it causes ores to accumulate in bodies at certain points as we find them. It is these dykes formed between lodes that keep the water up in the hill, and not capillary attraction, as many imagine. Capillary attraction goes on to a certain extent to aid evaporation; but practical men know that when they drive a level into a hill, and cut these lodes, down comes the water.

Turning to Capt. Spargo's remarks on the effect of the hard change of rock on lodes, it only bears out my former remarks. All practical men, like Capt. Spargo, know that when changes of strata come on a lode they either feed or destroy it, which is shown in his remarks on the ore in lodes; but, when a lode is impoverished by one of them, it would be well to ascertain if one similarly favourable to the first was coming down on the lode below the unfavourable one, and in the same direction. In that case, we might fairly expect to find the lode resume its former riches.

With regard to the Okehampton district, I do not condemn it as a whole; still I could not recommend it as a fair speculation. First, look at the granite ridge through Cornwall and Devon; and we shall find nearly all the productive copper and tin lodes keep a lineal line through or near them—say, within the space of four or six miles. Then look at the cross ridge of granite from Liskeard to Camelford; and we shall find the only mines that have shown any thing promising in the north end is Rough Tor and Bray Hill, where we may certainly say there is a fair indication; still I have at all times watched it with a jealous eye, seeing I could detect no tin in either, nor in any lode so far north. I have never yet seen a good copper lode over the boundary of the line of tin lodes. It might be argued that Devon Consols is over the bounds; but I say no, it is not. If you take the tin lodes at Downgate, and at Lamberooe and Wheal Friendship, it is far within the line. Next, look at the great cross bar of Devon granite stretching north to Okehampton; and I contend that the north end is north over the line of tin boundary. It is certainly a very material thing to know where the furthest lode is north about this point which contains tin, and to see the line with Stoke and Linkinghorn north tin lodes, and whether the Okehampton district is within this line. If so, I should have no objection to mine for copper if lodes could be found in favourable strata, within a fair distance of granite. All the rocks to the north of this line produce lead, antimony, iron, and lime. Whoever knew of a good copper mine in lime rock in Cornwall or Devon?—and when they talk of finding tin in lime rock, it is only showing a prevailing ignorance; a few crystals of blende is often set down for tin. I know of no map with the extreme boundaries of the tin lodes in the two counties set out on it. Such a map of the two counties on a large scale would be a very desirable thing, and worthy the attention even of Mr. Wyld, the Member for Bodmin. I shall pass down the county shortly, when I will endeavour to devote an hour or two to look at the mines, hoping to find them presenting favourable prospects.—N. Ennor: *Wivelscombe, August* 18.

Tin and Copper Smelting.—A correspondent expresses much satisfaction at the fact of Mr. T. Boundy having commenced the erection of a tin smelting-house near Swansea, as noticed in our last, believing that considerable advantage will accrue to all parties interested in tin mines. He further suggests the desirability of some spirited party interested in, and connected with, copper mines in Cornwall establishing a totally independent smelting-works near the same place, where coal can be obtained at a low price. The benefit to large mining companies, he considers, would be very great, as, after expending large capital, and running all the risk of a return, they are fully entitled to all the benefits arising therefrom; whereas by the present system the smelters obtain a certain and by far the largest share of the advantages, without any risk.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Monday, the 11th inst.

Sheriff Sir G. E. Hodgkinson in the chair.

M. J. H. Murchison (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors' report and financial statement:—

In presenting their second annual report and statement of accounts, the directors have the satisfaction of stating that the result of the past year's operations fully confirm the good opinions originally entertained of the company's mineral property. Although advice of the complete erection of the steam-engine has not yet been received, yet the developement of the different lodes, more particularly at certain points, to the extent hitherto practicable, have enabled very confident conclusions to be arrived at regarding their productiveness at greater depths, while it is stated by experienced persons that as soon as the pumping machinery is at work some ground may be set on tribute, and ore raised, and the directors are in daily expectation of hearing that this has been accomplished. A box of specimens of copper ore, now being raised at the Worthing Mines, is daily expected by the *Taglioni*, the bill of lading for the same having been received. The following is a statement of the amount of tutwork performed during the year ending January last, with the average cost per fathom of the same:—

	Sinking.			Driving.			Av. price per fm
Middle Gully ..... *Fms.*	9	1	0	—			£13 8 9
Ditto	—			37	2	5	6 7 11
Water-wheel shaft	23	4	10	—			25 16 9
Ditto	—			9	5	8	7 12 7
Alfred's shaft	3	2	9	—			9 5 6
Gossan shaft	6	2	4	—			5 2 0
Ditto	—			3	2	8	9 0 0
Engine-shaft	3	3	4	—			24 17 3
Ditto	—			14	3	7	2 15 0
Totals	56	2	3	65	2	4	

Average price of sinking per fm., 20*l.* 10s. 7d.—driving, 5*l.* 18s. 10d.—which must be considered very favourable.

Since the formation of the company all the reports received from the colony, together with extracts from the letters of the local committee of management have been open at the office for the inspection of the shareholders. Latterly, in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors, a printed circular of the reports and extracts has been sent by post to every proprietor, in order that they may be as well acquainted with the operations of the company as the directors themselves. The directors beg to state that from the different authentic accounts they continue to receive, they are disposed to concur, to the fullest extent, in the views expressed by the colonial committee, that nothing has occurred to alter their opinions as to the ultimate success of the mine, and that although the progress hitherto may have been tedious, and of some anxiety, yet a few months will probably reward all who are interested in the property.

At the last annual meeting, the directors announced the recent arrival in England of Mr. Alfred Hallett, one of the members of the colonial committee of management. During his stay in this country, Mr. Hallett has frequently attended the meetings of the board, and the directors have had many opportunities of discussing important matters concerning the company's property with him, and they believe that the result of these deliberations will be advantageous to the company. Mr. Hallett has lately left for the colony, and the directors have much satisfaction in congratulating the shareholders on possessing the valuable aid of a gentleman whose qualifications are well fitted for so responsible a position, and in whom the directors place the greatest confidence. He has made it his business, when here, of visiting many of the best mines in Cornwall and Devon, the appearances and character of the lodes in which do not, in his opinion, equal those of the Worthing Mines at the same depth. Mr. Hallett continues to hold in the mines the large interest he possessed at the commencement of the undertaking, and is more sanguine than ever of its ultimate success. The directors have also to report the recent arrival of Mr. Charles Beck, the chairman of the celebrated Burra Mining Company, and one of the members of this company's local committee, and whose opinions of the mineral property of the Worthing Company are very encouraging, and fully confirm those of Mr. Hallett. Mr. Beck expresses his confident belief that the mines are no longer speculative, but that copper ores will soon be shipped.

In their last annual report, the directors stated that they had authorised the local committee to draw to a limited extent, for the purpose of working desirable mines on royalty, and also for purchasing such mineral section or sections as might be recommended in a joint report of Capts. John Phillips and John Richards. Although the committee have had their attention drawn to several such properties, yet no advice has been received of any arrangement being concluded; and, in the meantime, the directors have sent out instructions reducing the amount of royalties, and increasing that for purchasing sections, and also requesting that for the present no mines be taken on royalty, unless there is an immediate and certain prospect of their becoming amply remunerative; the directors believing that the company's interests will be better served by purchase than by royalty; as in the former case they could take their time to develope the mineral resources of the sections purchased, whereas in the latter they might be compelled to apply funds of the company previous to the same becoming remunerative to the shareholders by dividends being paid.

The directors are anxious to confine their expenditure to such parts of the property the company already possess as are likely to yield returns the soonest, and it might hereafter be a question, how far the operations could then be advantageously extended. The directors have further empowered the colonial committee of management to let on lease the lands of the company for building purposes, for the best rent that can reasonably be had for the same; such rent, however, in no instance to be less than the minimum fixed by the directors, nor for a longer term than 14 years, reserving to the company the minerals therein, and the right of searching for the same. The buildings of the company in the colony consist of—10 miners' cottages, powder magazine, storehouse, offices, and captain's residence attached, all substantially erected. The cottages yield a good rent, and the pasturage has been let for the present year for 75*l.* per annum.

The directors have to remind the shareholders that 2000 shares in the company were reserved for future distribution; and as it is considered probable that early reports from the mines will give increased value to these shares, the directors will be prepared to allot such shares *pro rata* to the present shareholders when fitting opportunity occurs; and if then taken up by the proprietors, the directors have reason to believe it will prevent the necessity of any further call on the shares already issued for a very lengthened time, as the payments for the same might be made at stated periods, or as the company might require the amount of such shares.

Since the 28th June, when the annual balance of the books was made, the amount of the first call in arrear and interest thereon, has been reduced to 421*l.* 13s. 8d. Since the formation of the company, the directors have devoted their time and best attention to the affairs of the company; but, as they believe some of the clauses of the Deed of Settlement as to the remuneration to the directors are opposed to the interests of the shareholders, they have convened a special general meeting to consider the expediency of amending the same.

The directors have to regret the resignation of Francis Pegler, Esq., one of the directors; and in conformity with the provision of the Deed of Settlement, they have to report that they elected in his place, *ad interim*, C. Legg, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor. At this meeting, David Halket and C. Legg, Esqrs., go out of office by rotation; but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly; and the meeting will have to fix the remuneration to be paid to the auditors for the past year, and to elect auditors for the ensuing year. In conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the directors elected Edward Rowell, Esq., as auditor in the place of Cyrus Legg, Esq., appointed a director; and the present auditors being eligible, offer themselves for re-election accordingly.

By the balance-sheet annexed, the shareholders will observe that the greatest economy has been practised in the management of the company; and, besides the usual statement of accounts, and abstract of the expenditure in the colony from Aug., 1849 (when this company came into possession of the property), to the end of December, 1850, has also been prepared for the information of the shareholders.

In concluding their report, the directors would remind the shareholders of the advantages which the Worthing property possesses, independent of its mineral resources; and they entertain a sanguine belief that ere long it will become a most valuable and profitable investment.

Balance-Sheet of the Worthing Mining Company, June 28, 1851.

Mining land—original purchase of 800 acres	£8000	0	0
Interest account	477	16	8
Machinery and mining implements	2596	4	1
Buildings in the colony	1085	18	11
Balance in hand in colony	218	9	9
Colonial committee	419	9	7
Calls in arrear	1114	14	5
Wages, salaries, &c.	3423	17	10
Freight and insurance account	403	14	1
Preliminary expenses	1277	1	5
Legal expenses in London and in the colony	557	10	5
Office expenses	484	8	1
Sundries	54	1	11
Balance at bank	642	6	8
Total	£20,755	13	6
To calls	£15,000	0	0
Sundries	92	8	2
Purchase of Worthing estate and interest	4,614	15	0
Labour cost	1,048	10	4
Total	£20,755	13	6

LIABILITIES.

First instalment of 2*l.* on 5000 shares	£10,000	0	0	
Second ditto of 1*l.* on ditto	5,000	0	0	£15,000 0 0
Bills payable				5,663 5 4
Total				£20,663 5 4

ASSETS.

Balance at bankers and in hand				£ 642 6 8
Instalment payable on 1096 shares				1,096 0 0
Interest on ditto				18 14 5
Mining land				8,477 16 8
Machinery and mining implements				2,596 4 1
Estimated value of stores in the colony	£318	9	9	
Profit on stores to 31st Dec., 1850	161	11	0—	380 0 9
Colonial committee error in cost-sheet				0 10 0
Cottages and other buildings in the colony				1,085 18 11
Office furniture				46 12 7
Balance				6,319 1 3
Total				£20,663 5 4

The Chairman said he was sorry that his recent absence from town, while the report was being prepared, precluded him from being *au fait* as to its contents; however, it must speak for itself, for it was all they had to offer. It afforded him pleasure to announce that Mr. Charles Beck, from the colony, and one of their committee of management, was now present, and would personally state the condition and prospects of their valuable property when he quitted it. Perhaps it was right that he (the chairman) should state to the meeting that some very unfair charges had been particularly addressed against himself in the report of the committee of investigation of the Australian Mining Company, which being published without giving them time to refute or explain, was considered by himself and a majority of that board so unjustifiable, that six out of nine directors (himself included) thought proper to vacate their seats. He considered it necessary now to allude to it, as most of what was pointed against them was meant direct to himself in his capacity of a ship-broker. Assertions were boldly made that were not fact, and could be explained away had reasonable opportunity been given—for instance, there was a tender at 3*l.* per ton freight made by Marshall and Edridge, 2d November, read at the board on the 4th, and it was implied because he was present that he then voted to himself business: now, he declared that he never did so, either there or elsewhere, where personally concerned. Last winter ships were scarce, Marshall and Edridge and himself were the only parties who tendered—there was not a ship in London at the time that would cut her hatches to take in machinery. His friend Mr. Hallett had a ship going to Australia, and he agreed to put some machinery aboard, as there was no other ship to take it at the time. After this explanation, he (the chairman) said it was his duty now to propose that the reports and accounts, balance-sheets, &c., be adopted.

Mr. C. Legg seconded the motion.

Mr. Branston rose, before the motion was put, with regret that what he had to say had not been in better hands; he had much to complain of, and he thought with ample cause for it. He would now ask some explanation of the financial accounts; as regards the first item of 8000*l.* charged for the purchase of the land, and enquire whether it was really paid, how, when, and what for? He had been informed that no such sum had in reality been paid—could they show receipt for it? Besides which they gave 3000 free shares, of 10*l.* each, in addition, so that in fact the land cost 38,000*l.* and above. This was very contrary to the tenor of the prospectus on which parties had been drawn in to take shares, but would any of them have done so had they known such exorbitant terms were to follow?—no reasonable man could do so.

Mr. Legg, a director, stated that according to the prospectus they were to issue 7000 shares, at 2*l.* deposit, which would be 14,000*l.*; to pay 8000*l.* for the land, and about 1000*l.* for preliminary charges—leaving 5000*l.* for working expenses; but only 5000 being issued of such shares, the whole amount could not be paid out of it, and rendered other arrangements necessary.

The Chairman said it was evident that Mr. Branston had not taken into his consideration the fact that the first promoters of the company had risked a certain amount of money, and had taken a portion of the free shares in repayment, and as a recompense for the great risk they ran. The board could not obtain funds to pay the whole 8000*l.* at once—in fact, not above two-thirds, and, therefore, had to give free shares to secure the remainder part.

Mr. Branston contended that no such sum as 38,000*l.* was ever contemplated to be paid for land, including even the extra grants procured. He was well acquainted with the colony, and was certain it was considerably too much, and that the 8000*l.* would never be recovered.

Mr. Hallet stated that many small sections, of 80 acres each, around Burra Burra had been sold for 2000*l.* each, and no ore had yet been raised.

Mr. Branston considered it very strange that, after seeing samples of such rich ores at Mr. Hallet's as 27 and 30 per cent. for copper, said to have come from the mines of the company, such lodes had been abandoned by them.

The Chairman considered it equally strange that Mr. Branston should profess to know the colony well, and something about mining, and the rich quality of ores: it was evident he knew nothing about mining, for if he had he would not say abandoned, when merely driven out of the shaft by water, while in the course of sinking to prove the mine. The ores he saw were from 10 fms. deep; sinking below they were stopped by influx of water, which rendered machinery necessary; they were still prosecuting the same lode in another place.

Mr. H. R. Wotton, a director, explained that they were sinking a shaft on the course of the lode, the underlay being very little, by which means they proved the quality of the lode every foot they sunk it. The men sent home samples of about 1½ ton, and it was decided to sink as deep as possible, and prepare the necessary machinery for the purpose. No mining concern had been prosecuted on a cheaper scale than the Worthing; and if worked in a true legitimate miner like manner it would be a good mine, but they could only succeed by sinking, driving, and exploring, and the lode had never been abandoned, as stated by the worthy proprietor.

Mr. Branston expressed himself much obliged to the last speaker for the explanations given as to the mining operations, and would be equally obliged to any director who would satisfy him as to the 8000*l.*, and whether it could be recovered. The ores he know were of rich quality, and a further lot expected per *Taglioni*.

The Chairman said he was himself not an original holder; the subject might have been questioned in the first instance, but it was not a question now to be gone into. The statement was read over at the last annual meeting, where it had been approved and adopted. As a shareholder, he would himself have preferred a less sum being paid.

Mr. Legg: The fact is 8000*l.* is for the two-thirds, the shares for the other.

The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Branston next complained of the long interim between the meetings; a year was too long, six months quite long enough—oftener would be better. The chairman and directors intimated that they entertained a somewhat similar opinion.

Mr. Legg then moved that the report, accounts, &c., should be printed and circulated among the shareholders.—Mr. Halket seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that David Halket, Esq, and Cyrus Legg, Esq., be re-appointed directors of the company, which was seconded and carried unanimously; that Edward Luckie, and Edward Rowell, Esqrs., be the auditors for the year ensuing, which was seconded and carried unanimously; that the remuneration to the auditors be 21*l.* for the year, which was also seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. David Halket rose to return thanks for his re-election; he felt a deep interest in the welfare of the concern, and would challenge any company to show a stricter regard to economy; he could point out several things procured at an unprecedentedly low price both here and in the colony. The engine was a perfect one, bought nearly new for 500*l.*, and sent out at a cheaper rate than engine or machinery ever travelled there before. The free shares also he considered had been very fairly divided. The specimens of ore from the colony he had caused to be submitted for examination by those who knew more about them than he did, and he had every confidence in the captain that brought them over, that they were broken in the spot they were said to come from. The directors, as a body, had but one feeling, and that was for the united welfare of the concern here and there. He was glad to see Mr. Alfred Hallett when he came from the colony, and to discover from him that they were properly represented out there. He felt quite sure that his most sanguine expectations would be realised, to which he now had the opinion of Mr. Beck, to testify that all that they had been led to expect would one day be proved to them by large shipments of produce, and the prospect of making dividends: energetic measures he felt assured would continue to be used. The directors had always shown a disposition to keep down the expenditure; the deed contained a provision for them much beyond what they desired to receive, for they did not contemplate so large a remuneration as it entitled them to. He thanked them for the renewal of their confidence, and would continue most cordially to do all in his power to aid the board in any steps for the benefit of the concern.

Mr. Legg thanked the parties present for confirming his election. He considered himself now a director, elected by them. The concern would bear the strictest examination. They were all desirous that the mine should be prosecuted with vigour. It was true more ore might have been sent home, but they preferred working effectually. He had lately increased the number of his shares, from a conviction of success.

Mr. Edward Rowell returned thanks on behalf of himself and Mr. Luckie, for their election as auditors.

Mr. G. Legg proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, for their past services in managing the affairs of the company.

The Chairman returned thanks, assuring them that it would always be his earnest wish to pay strict attention to the concern and its interests in every shape.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of considering the expediency of making some necessary amendments in the Deed of Settlement. By the 66th clause, the committee of management in Australia were not entitled to receive any remuneration until a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, no provision being made for services rendered in the meantime. The directors recommend that a portion of this clause be repealed, in order that they may grant the local committee such remuneration as they may deem expedient. The other clause which the directors suggest should be amended is one relating to the remuneration to themselves. By the 74th clause they are entitled to the sum of 750*l.* per annum by way of salary, commencing from the 21st June, 1849, but not payable until a dividend of 5 per cent. shall have been declared; and if 7½ per cent., then 1000*l.* was to be the sum paid; if 10 per cent., 1500*l.*; 12½ per cent., 2000*l.*; 15 per cent., 2500*l.*; and if 20 per cent. in any year was declared, the sum to be paid the directors was 3000*l.* per annum. The directors were now willing to give up all the advantages they might have enjoyed under the same, and to recommend that it be rescinded, and in lieu thereof a more moderate scale be inserted. That they receive for their services from this date the sum of 200*l.* per annum, until a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum shall have been declared, and that such sum be increased by 100*l.* per annum for every 1 per cent. so declared over and above the 5 per cent., and up to 10 per cent., when it would be 600*l.*, and beyond that per centage 700*l* per annum. They, therefore, propose first that clause 66 be amended, without prejudice to other clauses.

Mr. Forest rose and said, that if he understood the Deed correctly, it went to say that no money was to be paid as remuneration until the 5 per cent. dividend had been paid. The prospectus and deed seemed widely different.

Mr. Legg assured him that it was drawn according to the tenor of the prospectus; the clause ran strictly in accordance with it. The board felt that some remuneration was due to the local managers; persons performing services gratuitously seldom paid much attention to the business so entrusted to them, though he did not mean to say the present case was analogous; still they had worked for two or three years for nothing, and were absolutely their travelling expenses out of pocket. He should, therefore, support the motion.

A Proprietor rose and said he considered the ideas of the last speaker in some measure pretty correct; but he fancied that, if a dividend was shortly expected to be forthcoming, such a resolution would not have been proposed.

Mr. George Legg inquired what interest the local committee held in the shares of the company?—Mr. Hallett explained that hitherto Mr. Beck had held none; Mr. Alfred Hallett, 130 shares, besides free shares—the former, however, had recently purchased 100, and the friends of the latter held 900 or more.

The Chairman said discussion of this nature arose solely by parties becoming shareholders not reading the Deed of Settlement, under which the companies they are in are bound.—The motion, which was moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Hallett, was then carried unanimously.

The second resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. D. Halket, was to the effect that clause 74, relating to directors' remuneration, be repealed and made void, and in lieu thereof, from and after Aug. 11, 1851, the sum of 200*l.* per annum be paid to the directors for their services, until a dividend of 5 per cent. shall have been declared, and for every 1*l.* per cent. additional up to 10 per cent. to increase 100*l.* per annum, and above 10 per cent. the amount to be 700*l.* per annum.

The Chairman explained that the Deed of Settlement was framed on a similar basis and scale of remuneration with that of the Australian Mining Association; and as such there was a unity of feeling that it should be reduced as now proposed.

Mr. Halket said the shareholders were much nearer a dividend than they expected; at all events, he considered they were so, and hoped the time was not distant when it would be realised.

Mr. Legg wished the shareholders to understand that, as the matter now stood, there was a debt due to the directors for remuneration of 1500*l.*, which a dividend in the present year would augment to 2250*l.* They only asked in place of this 200*l.* (say), 400*l.* in the whole. The worthy proprietor was in error when he stated that remuneration only commenced with the day of dividend. The clause went thus—"From the date of these presents."

Mr. Forest said it was evident that several of the directors had never read the Deed of Settlement through; therefore they were as blind to the contents as the shareholders generally. He hoped they would in future be more alive to and watchful of their own interests and of the company's welfare.

Mr. Jackson expressed himself satisfied. He certainly came very much prepared to censure, blame, and oppose; but, from the explanations given, he should support the motion.

The Chairman stated that the same undivided attention would continue, and he hoped ultimately for the benefit of them all. Mr. Beck, the chairman of the Burra Burra Mining Company, was present, and would explain what he thought of the property.

Mr. Beck believed it only required time and perseverance to bring the property into a valuable condition. Hitherto, the mine had been wrought without machinery. Few mines turned out well without. Burra Burra was certainly a solitary instance to the contrary; but even that now required it to enable them to explore to a greater depth. At the shallow workings in Worthing it would have been unwise "to pick the eyes out." Ore might certainly have been shipped; but they preferred the mode adopted in Cornwall of sinking and driving to explore, before they took away every bit of ore in sight; and he felt certain that mode would be found more permanent and satisfactory. He had every confidence in the mine; and, after the engine had drained out the water, tribute pitches would be set at once.

Mr. Legg proposed the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, which was unanimously carried, suitable thanks returned, and the meeting separated.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 11th inst.,—Thomas Smith, Esq., in the chair,

The report convening the meeting was read, stating that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. H. B. Bousfield, the secretary, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick, the purser of the mine, and of the delivery to Mr. Thomas Jordan by the said secretary and purser, and Mr. Richard Tredinnick of the Cost-book, certificate, and other books, documents, and papers, relating to the mine, this meeting was held for the purpose of electing a secretary and other officers of the mine; examining, allowing, and passing the accounts of the late purser; to alter, amend, or rescind the resolutions passed at a meeting of the shareholders, held in London on the 2d July, 1850, or any of them; and to pass such further or other resolutions as shall be considered necessary for efficiently working and conducting the business of the mine.

Mr. Linklater (the solicitor to the company) then entered fully into an explanation of their affairs, and the arrangement that had been effected with Messrs. Tredinnick and Bousfield. He had looked over all with a careful eye to the company's welfare, and now considered they were so safely placed that the workings might proceed forthwith in perfect harmony with the shareholders' wishes. The transfer of books, documents, accounts, and papers, together with surrender of shares, &c., had all been effectively accomplished. He concluded by reading the present financial statement:—

To costs incurred, as per cost-book, exhibited 2d July, 1850	£805	3	10
" " " January, 1851	166	15	6
" " " August, 1851	228	7	11
Total	£1200	7	3
By cash payments up to the latter period	1034	14	4
Leaving balance against the mine	£ 165	12	11

It was then resolved unanimously, that Mr. John Bowes be appointed the secretary, and perform the duties of purser to the company; and that the cost-book, and all other books, papers, and documents belonging to the company, be handed over by Mr. Jordan to him, as such secretary so appointed. The books, documents, &c., were accordingly immediately handed over into the possession of Mr. Bowes.

Capt. Sampson Trevethan (the managing agent upon the mines) being requested to inform the shareholders present as to the state and prospects of the mine, declared it to be his opinion that it would prove a first-rate profitable concern. It commenced working in November, 1848; the lode running nearly east and west, the underlie 6 inches in a fm. The old men, 80 years ago, drove out a cross-cut for 30 fms., which they had since extended, and intersected the lode, which averaged 8 ft. wide, in killas; it was mixed up with large portions of jack and spar, intermixed with good branches of silver-lead ore. A shaft had been sunk from surface 8 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, capable of taking all the necessary pitwork for drawing the water, stuff, and other purposes, to any extent. The said shaft was now down 7 fms. below the level, yielding half a ton of ore per fm.; but the water becoming so powerful, they could not work to advantage without machinery, and in consequence commenced building a wheel of 18 ft. diameter, 5 ft. over the breast, which was nearly completed, and was of sufficient power to pump the water and crush the stuff, having a powerful stream of water all the year round running through the sett, called the River Leary, which rendered a steam-engine unnecessary. He would recommend the shaft being sunk without any delay to 20 fms., and then extend away levels east and west, which he had no doubt would lead to profitable results. The shaft being on the diagonal (the underlie so very trifling), it would be proving the lode all the way down they sunk upon it, and as it improved hitherto as it deepened, it was very kindly for turning out well, even at so shallow a depth as 20 fms.; it was a champion lode, and within 6 miles of a shipping port, to which there were good carriage roads. Assays of the ore showed from 16 to 30 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. A 6-inch lift of pumps was required, with rods, bobs, &c., and altogether it would not require above 500*l.* to put all in good working trim. The wheel-pit was cut out of the solid rock, and the water-course brought home; and the whole work could be completed in six weeks, and fork the water in one day after setting the wheel in motion. West of the river at the bottom of the hill, 100 fms. distance from these workings, they had driven a level on the course of the lode 40 fms. west, averaging from 7 to 8 ft. big, composed of killas, spar, and good branches of silver-lead ore. In the sett were several other lodes of promising appearance, from 60 to 80 fms. apart.

Capt. Trevethan was thereupon instructed to employ nine men forthwith in sinking the engine-shaft down to the 20 fm. level, and to procure the necessary pumps, pitwork, rods, &c, for that purpose.

The resolutions passed at this meeting will be found in our advertising columns, which, with balance-sheet, are to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Saturday last, 1,240,980*l.* worth of California gold dust was deposited in the vaults of the Bank of England.

Gold in the Sands of the Rhine.—The Dutch Government have taken up, of late, the much-controverted question of the Rhine sand. Employés, who have seen the washing of gold in other parts of the globe, have visited the banks of the Rhine about Manheim, Scaffhouse, and Basel, and have taken large samples to Holland, to be there examined. It is not certain yet whether the washing of gold shall take place *in loco*, or whether whole ship-loads of auriferous sand will be conveyed to Holland to be washed and smelted.

Oregon accounts, of the 15th May, announce that a lump of gold worth $3300 (600*l.*) had been found at the Shastu Diggings. Good bituminous coal had also been discovered in the county of Clackamas, five miles from Portland.

Holloway's Pills an Effectual Cure for Dropsy.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, of Bangor, dated May 1, 1851:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—For several years I was severely afflicted with dropsy. At times my feet and legs were so much swollen that I was quite unable to walk. I consulted many doctors, and tried remedy after remedy, with hopes of obtaining relief, but I was disappointed in all, until I tried your invaluable pills, which I gratefully acknowledge have been the sole means of effecting a cure of my complaint, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health." Sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilised world, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—At our setting, on Saturday last, we set the 90 fm. level to drive east of Field's engine-shaft; also this shaft to divide and case from the 80 to the 90. Since the last report there has been but little done on the north part of the lode in the 80 east of this shaft; the men have been taking down the south part of the lode, in which, on the extreme south part, there is a beautiful branch of copper ore from 6 to 8 in. wide; the whole lode here is just as last reported. No. 3 winze will, in about two days from this time, be communicated with the 80, the lode here is still very good. After this winze is communicated with the 80, we intend to put these men east, to sink a boundary winze under the 70. The lode in the 70, east and south of Wyld's shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 50*l.* to 70*l.* per fm. There is no change to notice in Wyld's shaft since the last report. We intend now making ready for driving the 60, west of Field's engine-shaft.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 115, east of the engine-shaft, we are not quite through the cross-course; in this level, east of Andrew's winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore—saving work; in the west no lode taken down. In the 103 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Lintern's winze in this level is worth 15 tons of ore per fm, and is 9 feet long. There has been no lode taken down in the 80 or 90 fm. levels. We continue to sink by the side of the lode in Rundle's winze in the 90 fathom level. In the 47 fathom level there is no alteration.

BLACK CRAIG.—We expect to have the sinking in Welsh's shaft completed in 10 days to the depth of 15 fms. below the 25 fathom level, where we intend to make a trip plat and drive a level west below the stopes which are now being worked, 4 fms. wide, with good orey ground, still further south: we shall require 10 or 12 weeks more to open a communication before we can get this part of the mine into a regular state of working. We are making preparations for sinking a sump 15 fms. deep, and 3 or 4 fms. west from Welsh's shaft, which will facilitate the workings below by ventilation and driving east and west therefrom. We are sinking a sump 34 fathoms further west, and 10 fms. east from the old engine-shaft, where we shall have a communication the whole length, at the depth of 15 fms. below the 25 fm. level. The ground above has all been very productive, and, so far as we have proved below it, is highly encouraging. I may now venture to state, from the quantity of ore we have in sight in our backs and stopes together, that we shall be able to raise from 60 to 70 tons per month. We have about 70 tons broken, 40 tons of which will be ready for shipment by the end of this week, provided we have water to dress it. I have just received an account of the last cargo of ore sold on the 5th inst., the proceeds of which amount to 388*l.* 16s. 9d. I have examined the mine in every accessible place, from the top [downward, and have every reason to think that it will prove as productive as it has been, and have pleasure in congratulating the adventurers on their undertaking, and beg them to have a little patience till the mine is thoroughly opened up, when they will be amply repaid.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—The cross-cut in the 30 fm. level is driven 2 fms. south of the shaft; the ground continues of the same beautiful pale blue soft killas; we have about 3 fms. more to drive before we cut No. 6 lode in this level. The pitches on No. 3 lode are as last reported; this lode (No. 3), has improved in the back of the 20 fm. level. Altogether, we are progressing very favourably, at little cost.

BORINGDON PARK.—The end is 60 fms. from Murchison's shaft, and looking as last reported. I have set the pitch in the back of the adit at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* We weighed in on the 6th inst. about 10 tons 7 cwts. of good quality ore, now ready for the market, broken not 10 fms. from the surface; there is thus every prospect of having a good lode at the next level, as all our best bunches of ore are gone down in the bottom. If the weather continues fine, the masons will have the walls of the engine-house up in the course of another week: the greater part of the engine is upon the mine.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 20 fm. level, driving west from the winze, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, west from the engine-shaft, will yield from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of the same level, west of Hughes's winze, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. A stope in the back of the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, is producing about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, south from Hallett's engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported—at times producing some good stones of lead ore; the same level, driving north, is yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fm.

BUTTERDON.—We have cut through the lode in the 40 fm. level, where it is 4 ft. wide, very regular, well-defined, and composed of spar, prian, and lead, and much improved, compared with the level above. In driving about 5 fms. south we expect to cut the slide, after which, from the improvement which took place in the 30, it may reasonably be expected here; but, as it is, it is a beautiful looking lode, and will pay for taking away. In another week we shall have opened on its course some fms., when we shall be able to report more fully as to its value. The 30 ends, north and south, are much the same as last reported.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; this week will complete the depth of the lift, after which we shall cut the plat, and commence driving north and south of the same; the lode in the 125 north is 20 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm.; the rise over this level is communicated to the winze sinking below the 112, thereby ventilating the level, and laying open tribute ground; we shall resume driving the 125 south, to reach the counting-house shaft, as quick as possible; the lode in the 125 is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and stones of lead—opening tribute ground; the lode in the 125 south is 12 in. wide, producing stones of lead; we have about 5 fms. further to extend this level to take the dip of the shoot of lead we have in the level above (112). The lode in the 112 south is 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in Kelly Bray rise, over the 70, is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore—ground favourable, especially towards the eastern end of the rise, where the lode is more productive than at any other point; the lode in the stopes in the western end of the rise will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm., but we are sorry to say we have been greatly annoyed since setting-day for want of steady and efficient miners to work them, for we have had no less than 12 men (so called) that took the contract, and afterwards, sooner or later, ran away, notwithstanding it is a place where practical miners could earn 4*l.* per month. However, we hope such things will not last long, and, in the meantime, we shall use every exertion to get it wrought to the best advantage that we can. We can hear the shaftmen very plainly sinking below the 50, in which we have several branches of spar, bespangled with mundic and yellow copper ore. The ground is also more favourable, and every effort is being put forth to make the communication to the rise over the 70. We hope to sample a parcel of lead ores on the 20th inst., computed 45 tons, to be tendered for as usual.

CARBONA MINES (HAYLE).—The engine-shaft is now 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 35 fm. level—sinking by nine men, at 12*l.* per fathom. The sample from the lode last assayed gives 30s. per ton of tinstuff. The shaft will turn out 5 tons per fathom. A portion of decomposed granite, about 2 ft. wide, is passing through the lode, below which we expect an improvement. The ground in the 35 fm. level, going east, is at present hard and unproductive; in the same level, driving west, the lode is disordered by a cross-branch; we shall pass through this in a day or two, when we hope again to see this end productive for tin. The 25 fathom level east is communicated with the eastern shaft sinking on the lode; this week will be occupied in cutting down and making the shaft good to the 25 fm. level, when several pitches will be set at a tribute of 8s. in 1*l.* Four pitches are working in the back of the 35 fm. level, west of engine shaft, at 8s. in 1*l.* In the back of the 25 fm. level east we have just set a pitch at 8s. in 1*l.*, and one in the back of the 15 fm. level at 10s., and one at 12s. in 1*l.* Our yield in black tin will now monthly increase, from the communication and ventilation being completed. Our present prospects may truly be considered most encouraging.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—There has been no great amount of work done in the 95 fm. level since my last report, the men having been engaged in changing pit-work, and doing various other work to complete this sink. In the 85 fm. level end north we have intersected the lode north of the slide, up to which on the south side we had a very good lode in lead, but on the north of it we find the lode (which is here about 4 ft. west) of a varied character, being here composed of copper; it is about 2 ft. wide, 1½ ft. of which is solid ore, the other part being very good work: this is the best appearance of copper we have ever had here, but from the sumpmen having been changing the pit-work, and thereby causing the water to rise to this point, we have not been able to do much in this end since the discovery. I find no particular change in the 75 fm. level end west. The south end in this level is holed to the middle shaft, with a borer; we have about 3 ft. further to drive before it will be accessible to men: there is a slide crossing this end at the present time, which has caused some disorder in the lode. The lode in the south end of the 65 fm. level is nearly 2 ft. wide, of very good work throughout; and in the rise in the back of this level, about 8 fms. behind the end, we have likewise a very good lode in lead. The tribute department has at present a very pleasing appearance, and the mine throughout has greatly improved of late.

CEFN BRUNO.—The new water-wheel was put to work on Saturday last, and does its work well. The agent expects that the water will soon be out of the mine, when the sinking of the whim-shaft will be resumed; the lode in this shaft, when suspended, was producing 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in the adit level west is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the adit east is 3 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, with a promising appearance. The lode in the shaft, sinking from surface, 200 fathoms west of whim-shaft, is 2 feet wide, containing small branches of ore. Some good ore has also been found in clearing up another old shaft. The lode is not yet cut in the deep adit.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—Good progress has been made with the engine, &c., since the last report; all the heavy parts are put up and jointed, and there remains only the bright work to attach, consequently but a few days more will be required to complete and commence working. By the time the engineers have finished the masons and carpenters will also have completed their work.

COCKLEY BECK.—The deep level is very much improved, being full of sulphur, intermixed with copper, and is now down within 16 fms. of intersecting the lode (as per dialling) cut in the upper level, where there is a fine course of ore, &c. The mine, on the whole, is decidedly improved since last report.

COED MAWR POOL (LEAD).—The water has increased so much in No. 1, John Jones' sink, that we must wait the completion of the two 30-feet diameter water-wheels to overcome it, and we have, therefore, only taken up a small quantity of ore this month. The distance between this lode and No. 1 sh ft is only about 10 yards, and it is recommended to let it stand until this shaft is at a proper depth to drive under. The ground at the bottom of the sink is more promising than ever, and the joint is so open that a crow-bar could be put down to it for 5 or 6 feet. The No. 1 engine-shaft has been sunk 5 yards 2 feet this month, and the No. 2, 3 yards 1 foot: the ground in the latter is still hard, and makes 196 gallons of water an hour, which is a large quantity to draw by hand-power; but the men have finished cutting the wheel tail, and also the water-course from the pool to the wheel. Part of the castings for this wheel and a lift of pumps are on the mine, also the castings for No. 1 water-wheel; and the masons will finish the stone-work of the wheel-pit in a few days, ready for putting up the wheel. I have still a very high opinion of the mine, when we get the ground open, which will soon be done. At the Old Roman lode the greatest heap of rubbish is near the entrance of the adit, and as the speediest and cheapest way of clearing the work will be by wheeling the rubbish out through the adit, I shall continue doing so until a whim can be erected and got ready for operation, which will be in about a month or six weeks. As to the buildings on the ground, the roofs are all slated, and the carpenters are finishing the interior. The operations for August are—the sinking of the two engine-shafts, to be ready for the water-wheels, when completed. These shafts intersect the lodes at a depth of 30 yards, and more than half that depth is already sunk.

The following report on these mines, from Captain Matthew Francis, was read at the meeting of the adventurers, on the 8th inst.:—"There is a group of lead mines situate in a range of mountainous ground, extending from Llanrwst to Betws-y-Coed. The hill rises to a height of 600 to 700 feet above the River Conway, and is composed of a highly metalliferous slate. The mines are near the summit of the hill, and the veins cross the end of a small lake, called the Coed Mawr Pool, from which the mines take their name. To the eastward and southward the ground falls precipitously to the rivers, but not sufficiently near to allow of the mines being worked economically by means of adits; consequently, water-power for driving machinery has to be applied, of which there are considerable resources within the sett. The veins found in this mountain are very rich in their nature, yielding abundance of carbonate of lime, &c.,—a very pure quality of lead ore, that scarcely requires any washing or preparation to make it marketable. The lodes are formed of ribs of lead, very nearly solid for a width of 7 or 8 inches: two or more such branches occupy a lode of 3 or 4 feet wide, and run along its course with short intervals of less productive ground for lengths of some hundreds of fathoms. These bodies of ore usually crop out at the surface, and have been worked for a short depth by hand labour, on an unsystematic principle of tribute payment, the miners getting a portion of the nett proceeds of the fruit of their labour. It follows, as a matter of course, that such mines in a short time grow too deep and watery to be prosecuted with any advantage by this method. The proprietary of Coed Mawr Pool Mines, by the application of a small water-wheel, soon found that when the vein was drained below the shallow workings they could take away the ore from the bottom of the mine for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton. A heap of beautiful ore, amounting to from 20 to 30 tons, now lies on the surface, raised at the latter price. They, therefore, determined to lay open the mines as a permanent property, and to conduct these operations upon the most skilful and scientific principles. They are now in the course of erecting two 30-feet water-wheels; one placed above the lake, to be worked by the water flowing into it, and the other below it, which will depend upon the lake for its supply; and as its waters may be embanked for 8 or 9 ft. high without inconvenience, the supply will be constant for draining the mines. Two new engine-shafts are sinking to take the veins in depth; these will afford the easiest and cheapest method of working the ore ground, which is found on the surface, for upwards of 100 fms. in length upon five lodes, running more or less parallel; and as from every appearance of the ground, and from a comparison of it analogically with other veins similarly situate, I conclude that these lodes will be found very productive in depth, I can honestly offer the proprietors every encouragement to work the mines with vigour. I do sincerely believe that the result of the present scheme of operations will be found exceedingly remunerative: 120 fms. eastward from Coed Mawr Pool Mines, and upon the same grant, there is an ancient mine work, called the Old Roman work; there are authentic records that this mine yielded as much as 120 tons of ore monthly, upwards of 100 years ago. I should recommend the proprietors to open this old mine, by means of a horse-whim, for the present, and afterwards to apply pumping apparatus, by means of a line of rods from the upper engine to it: the ore can be conveniently dressed on the Coed Mawr Pool ore flooring. It would be impossible to state with accuracy the full returns of these mines, as the grant is upwards of 450 fms. long upon the principal range of the lodes, but taking into consideration the fact that there are five productive lodes running through the sett, which can be worked for ore at least 100 fms. long, and that the ore is now raising at a tribute of from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton, inclusive of dressing, and that from the Roman work alone 120 tons were formerly sold per month, a very large return may safely be relied upon. I will take the returns from the five lodes worked on the margin of the lake at 1 ton to a fm. I believe this would be estimated at a much greater amount by most miners, as every one of these lodes have been found to be productive, so much so, that nine hand-labour shafts were formerly continually worked, to bring up the produce. I make my calculations as if the ore were formerly only in one vein, allowing the barren pieces of vein in some to go against the productive in others; and taking it for granted that the whole five would thus give a continuity of ore ground, yielding 1 ton to a fathom for 100 fathoms in length. I have no doubt that the lodes for this distance will yield much more, but, for the purpose of being safe, I will take the minimum quantity. I shall also take the Roman work as yielding 100 tons monthly, for if this mine 100 years ago could have been made to produce 120 tons monthly, with the inefficient machinery of that age, I have no doubt of being correct in taking 100 tons as the produce of a systematic plan in the present; as I am strongly impressed with the conviction that the lodes in the slates and greenstones of this district will be found more productive in depth than near the surface, and the slate being soft, I apprehend that no great additional cost will be incurred in following the bodies of ore downward. I thus estimate to raise from the five lodes at Coed Mawr Pool Mines—100 tons monthly from the Old Roman work, and 120 fms. to the eastward 100 tons. I take the cost of raising the ore, inclusive of dressing, upon the present system of tribute, at 3*l.* 10s.; the tutwork, inclusive of engine-shafts and levels, management, carriage, royalty, and all other charges, 3*l.* 10s.=7*l.* I take the value of the ore to be 12*l.* per ton, from which, deducting the working cost and royalty of 7*l.* as above, there would remain 5*l.* per ton profit; therefore, assuming the produce of the mines to be 200 tons, the monthly profit would be 1000*l.* In this I find my figures nearly correspond to those of Mr. Gibbs, whose estimate is also based upon the lowest presumed returns. I inspected the works; and with reference to the machinery now being erected, it appeared to me that the power was applied and selected with great judgement, and that the engineering reflected great credit on the projector, so much so, that I was unable to suggest any alteration or improvement in the management of the work.

COPPER BOTTOM.—We shall sink the engine-shaft to the 60 fm. level next month; the ground in the shaft is of a very promising character. In the 40 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode has a very promising appearance, and we hope to meet with the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 20 fm. level in about a month. In the rise in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of Paull's shaft, the lode looks much the same as when last reported, and is still producing some good work; we hope to be able to sink the winze under this rise next week. The ladder road shaft is communicated to the 10 fm. level, which is about 3 fms. west of the shaft. There are no other alterations to report on either the south or north lodes. We are driving the levels west as fast as we possibly can; and in a short time our reports will be of a more cheering nature.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Friday (August 8) being our setting-day, we let a part of the stopes in the back of the 60 on tribute, at 5s. in 1*l.*—the men to dress their own ores; and, from the present appearance, I believe the men will get good wages. We have been obliged to stop one of the stopes, on account of the want of air. We have now put in pipes in the engine-shaft from the surface to the 60 for a water-fall, which has greatly improved the air in the mine, and which will enable the men to get on much better than they have for the last two or three weeks. We have put the axle on the wheel-pit, and shall commence to put the wheel together forthwith, and push all the other work as fast as possible. There is no alteration in the 60 end west since last report.

DYFNGWM.—In the 42 fm. level the lode is large—in fact, we have not reached the north wall as yet, and the men are carrying a good level; it is productive of good lead ore, the stratum is very congenial, but in consequence of not having sufficient water power to draw the stuff with our machine the men have not been able to work in this level for some days—we have just surface water enough to keep the mine drained. We have taken the men from this level (42), to sink a winze from the stopes in the 22 to the 32 fm. level—these stopes have not been worked since Capt. Francis inspected the mine. From the appearance of the lode in these stopes, for about 15 fms. in length, I am certain that they will pay well after a communication is made with the 32 fm. level. I think it will be advisable to suspend driving the 32 fm. level cross-cut until such time as we have sunk the winze to that level—we have no symptoms of a lode or branch in it as yet. We have a pretty good stope west of the whim-shaft in the back of the 32 fm. level; I intend putting four men to break lead from this stope—I shall then have the same number of men employed underground as Capt. Francis ordered. In the 22 fm. level, west of sink steel ore, the lodes are both large, and certainly belong to one, but there is a division of blue clay-slate between them, and on the south wall of the south lode the stratum is very light, as it is to the north of the north lode—it is certainly very strange to see such a mixture of ground in so small a distance. We have cut through the north part about 4 ft., and here it is mixed up with carbonate of lime and lead ores, but as there is not so much water issuing from it, I think we are near the north wall; the lode is not rich, but contains excellent lead ore, and has every appearance of improvement in going west. As soon as the men have cut through the lode we shall then stope 6 ft. each way to prove its quality, and there is every reason to believe it will prove highly productive. We have an open field of virgin ground before us in this level, full 297 fms. west on the course of the lode, and in the 42 fm. level there is upwards of 370 fms. to our boundary yet to be explored: in this level, on the Esgair-galed lode, there is upwards of 400 fms., with more than 80 fms. of backs, all unexplored, with the exception of a few fathoms sunk and driven at the Castle in the deep Cafartha adit. At the Castle we have cut the plat, and are all in readiness for sinking to a 30 fm. level. At Bryn-Moel the lode in the fore-breast is still large and promising, but I see little alteration in the prospects in the last 10 fms. I have set six men a bargain to take off the old crank of the wheel, put on the new one, put in the bobs and stays, take down the old run of launders, plank round the wheel-pit, put in new rods, and set the engine to work, for 50s. As soon as this is completed we must set the same men to take up the old railroad and put in new rails, as most part of it has been standing 15 years.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—We are still driving east and west, and the lode is looking well in each end. In the old Flat-lode shaft there is a very kindly lode of tin going down in the bottom. In the western end we have the new lode going across the Flat lode, with a beautiful appearance for tin. In the end going south, on the new lode, we have a very good lode of tin, and the produce much improving as to quality.

EAST BORINGDON.—Annie's shaft is down 17 fms. from surface, ground easier; there was some good work taken from a small branch in the shaft. I think favourable results may be anticipated when we cross-cut to the lode.

EAST CROWNDALE.—*Aug. 7.*—We shall have next sampling full 15 tons, if we can get it all dressed up. Tregaskis's pitch is still good; the rise is as high as the floor of tin, but not south enough yet; it is the strongest formation I ever saw. Our 58, on the north lode, in the east end, is a good bunch of ore; had the ground been a little softer, it would be fair tribute ground.

—*August* 9.—At Rix Hill, the 50 east is more promising though poor; the main part of the lode is not taken down. Our tribute is much as usual. The next sampling will be about 15 tons of tin, rose in May and June months. The rise in the back of the 17 fm. level has not yet reached the floor of tin running through Tregaskis's pitch. The north lode west in the 58 is improved in size and character; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and copper; a great quantity of water is issuing therefrom. The east lode is 20 in. wide, good work in the back, but poor in the bottom.

EAST SHARP TOR.—Since my last report we have intersected some small branches of hard capels and quartz, and underlaying very fast towards the lode, but regret to say it impedes the sinking very considerably. I hope, in a fortnight or three weeks from this time to complete the lift, so as to commence cross-cutting the lode. The captain, I am glad to say, is in a forward state of completion.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—Since my last monthly report no alteration of importance has taken place in either of the ends north of Furzehill shaft. The lode in the 90 is unproductive, containing only a good stone or two occasionally. In the 70 the lode is still rather hard, and worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; and in the 60 it is moderately easy for driving, and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In Harris's winze the lode continues to be worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 60 south the lode is improved for lead, and easier for driving, so that we are laying open good tribute ground, and shall be able to set more next month. The lode in the 26 end, north of Church Lane shaft, is also somewhat improved, and is now worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In clearing the 46, north of Gullett's, we have met with a communication that was made from the 26 fm. level, in the former working of the mine, and fortunately not choaked, which ventilates the level, and enables the men to make much greater progress, and we hope shortly to reach the end. There is a good deal of ground standing in the old backs that will set at a moderate tribute, and be available as soon as the level is cleared and secured. The tribute department is on the whole looking well, and rather improved since last setting day. There is, therefore, every probability of our having an equal if not a larger quantity of ore for our next sampling.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—I have finished the dialling of the mine, and find that the Wheal Reeth main lode is 8 fms. south from our point of driving at the 24, or the bottom of the mine—that is, calculating the lode to have the same underlie as it has in Wheal Reeth; it may be a little more or a little less, as the underlie may prove to be. I have informed you before that the 10 end north is proved by dialling to be perpendicularly under the Wheal Glory bottoms. We have commenced to draw the water out of this bottom, to see if we can sink to communicate with the 10, which will serve two purposes; first, to explore the ground; second, to ventilate the 10 fm. level: and from former reports, we may expect good returns of tin from this bottom. The lode in the present end of the 10 fm. level north is about 12 in. wide, of fair average work for tin. The 24 fm. or bottom level south is driving by six men, which we are anxious to push on with all speed; the ground is rather hard, but we are in hopes of cutting the Wheal Reeth lode in about two months. The indications in this end are exceedingly good, having a cross-course over the north and south lode to drive upon, which seldom fails making large deposits of tin on reaching an east and west lode; in fact, the adjoining Wheal Reeth has made great riches under such circumstances.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have suspended Murchison's shaft, and commenced driving in the canal tunnel west, on the course of the lode, where it shows a very promising appearance—producing good stones of copper ore in places, intermixed with blue peach, spar, and mundic—altogether about 9 feet wide. We have two cross-courses between the present end and Murchison's shaft, and the westernmost one is the largest and most promising of the two, being a strong flookan cross-course. We have also two other lodes in the tunnel in our sett—one about 10 fathoms, and the other about 15 fathoms north, with some good stones of ore, and one that we broke some few days since was a tolerably good one, and half a cwt. at least, and altogether of good general character. We must force on the tunnel end towards the cross-courses with all possible speed, and I believe that it will not be very long before we shall have a course of copper ore. I have no hesitation in saying that I have a surer opinion now than I have had at any time heretofore, that we shall have in East Wheal Russell a good mine. We have now a better chance of a quick discovery by driving this tunnel level, as it is 35 fathoms deeper than the shaft. Our engine-house is up and covered in: I wish the engine was here, so that we might resume the sinking of Hitchins's engine-shaft as soon as possible.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We have now cut through the caunter lode from the cross-cut south, and are driving east on the same; the lode is looking very promising, being composed of good gossan, friable quartz, mundic, and carbonate of lime, with a good mixture of ore for 2 ft. wide, yielding full ¾ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze contains more gossan than of late, producing 5 or 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode in the stopes will yield 6 or 8 cwts. of ore per fm. We are getting on with sinking the engine-shaft as well as could be expected.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The lode in the 96 fm. level, east of Williams's, south of the little elvan, reported in our last at 20 cwts. per 100 sacks, is not now as good: the other objects in the 96 are progressing, and, on the whole, are favourable. In the 84 fm. level, west of Clark's, the lode is at present disordered by a slide; the 84 fm. level, west of Clark's, on St. Martin's lode, is worth 7 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. In the 84, east of Clark's, on the middle lode, the lode is large, with tin; in the winze sinking under the 84, east of Clark's, the lode is worth 6 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. We have cut one of the lodes in the cross-cut in the 36, at Taylor's; it is kindly, but not rich for tin: we have just begun to drive east on the course of it. In the cross-cut, driving for some time past in the western mine, at Coed's, in the 36 fm. level, we have cut the lode—it is evidently large and kindly, but it must be cut through and opened before we can state much of its merits; should this be productive, it can be cut again in the 45 fm. level, by only driving a few fathoms, and is all in whole ground below, it having been lost in the former workings. In the 20, at Bawden's, the lode is large, producing some rich tin, but not a regular leader of tin through it. The three pitches in the 84 fm. level are the same as last reported—one producing 5 cwts., and the other two 10 cwts. each per 100 sacks. The pitches generally are rather improved, and every department is progressing with spirit.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—In the 51 fathom level, east of Tweedale's shaft, the ground is more favourable—lode producing rich lead; the stopes in the back are improved, particularly west. The stopes in the 40 are rather less productive. The 30 end presents better appearances; the stopes in the back are as productive as usual. The 20 end maintains its size and quality; the stopes in the back are producing fairly; the cross-cut in this level has not yet intersected the new lode. The adit end is poor; the winze under, on the caunter lode, has produced some rich lead ore. Burgan's shaft is sinking below the 30 fm. level. The dressing operations have not progressed well, many of the hands having been absent. The tin pitch, at Sunderland, in the 20 fathom level, is looking well.

HEIGNSTON DOWNS.—The lode in the 55, east and west of Doidge's winze, is as last reported. Victor's winze, sinking below the 45, progresses satisfactorily. The 45 is poor. The stopes in the back of the 35 look well. The lode in Hitchins's shaft is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, as also the end west.

HERODSFOOT.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 137 fm. level; the ground is favourable, and the lode has been gradually improving in sinking the last 3 fms.; it is now 3½ ft. wide, having a kindly and promising appearance, and yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the south end, in the 137 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of a good kind of spar, and worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the north end it is 18 in. wide, and producing stones of ore. In the south end, in the 127, it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of ore per fathom, and is in an improving state; in the north end it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 117 south the lode in the end is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom, and is more kindly and promising than for some time past. In the 106 south the lode is small and unproductive. In the 94 end south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; this end is now entering the good run of ground we have had for a long time in the 80 and 70 fm. levels, and there is every prospect of opening very profitable ground in extending this level. In the 80 end south the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; for some time past the ground and the lode also has been in a disordered state, but it has now become settled and favourable, and the lode is getting larger and more productive. In the 70 south the lode has been small and disordered, but is now becoming more settled and regular, producing very good stones of ore, with every appearance of being more productive. Bouse's shaft is sunk about 50 fms. from surface; the ground lately has been easy for sinking, but short and disordered, which induced us to defer driving to cut the lode; it is now more compact and favourable, being very similar to that of the 80 fm. level, and in which we have always found the lode to be productive. The stopes generally are not looking quite so well, particularly in the backs of the 70 and 80 fm. levels, owing to the comparative poorness of the ground we have lately driven through; this, together with a want of water for the stamps, has caused a considerable diminution in our returns, and which we shall not be able to improve again until we can get more ground laid open in the 70, 82, and 94 fms. levels, and our stamps be in full operation, when, from our prospects in the south part of the mine we may reasonably entertain full hope and confidence of resuming our former returns.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's and Wall's engine-shafts is such that the men can earn fair wages at the price named in the last report. The lode in the 132 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of the level will produce all of 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 132, east of the diagonal shaft, on the north part, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore; we expect to make the communication from the rise above this level and the winze sinking below the 120 next week. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, yellow and white mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore, ground favourable, and the lode is found to be more easterly than it has been for several fathoms, which is favourable, judging from other points where the lode was found productive. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of the same cross-course is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 20 in. wide, producing 1½ tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode is the same level west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

KESWICK.—At Brandley we are sinking 6 fathoms, which will open out 11 fms. of whole ground north and south of the shaft, with the exception of about 15 fms. to the north in the 25 fm. level. In this level we have a winze (25 fm. sump), in which we left ore going down in places 6 inches in width. The shaft will be down by the end of the month. In the 20 north we cut into a fine run of ore, which in places in the roof will yield about 2 tons per fm., if it continues as it looks at present; the 20 fm. south is a most promising lode, with stones of ore, but not much saving work. Lynn's rise in the 20 fm. north is a promising looking place, and will yield on the average 15 cwts. per fm.; we intend trying a winze on the same run of ore as soon as we can conveniently. The salt sump, which we are sinking to hole the 20 fm. north, is yielding very good ore, worth, on the average, about 15 cwts. per fm. At Old Brandley we have a tribute pitch. On the whole, I am happy to state that this mine is in a most promising state, but we have not been able to bring any quantity of ore to surface, as we have been troubled with bad air, which we have remedied by putting in water blast. We shall now be able to put on the full number of men, which will considerably increase our returns. At Thornthwaite we have got down the shaft, and commenced driving towards the runs of ore passed over in the 27 fm. level. In the 17 we have a tribute pitch.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 86, west of Stewart's, is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore in carbonate of lime. In the 74 end west it is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore; in the 74 end, east of Gilpin's, it is 3 ft. wide, and very kindly for lead, with occasionally a good stone of ore; in the 74 end west it is 4 ft. wide, with a good branch of ore, yielding 7 cwts. to the fm. In the 62 end west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a good branch of ore in the bottom of the end. In the 50 end west the lode is 3 ft. wide, making 8 cwts. of ore to the fm. In the 40 end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a branch of lead and jack on the north wall.

LEWIS.—Praed's lode, in the 40 fm. level, west from copper ore shaft, is 18 in wide, opening tribute ground. In the 30, west from Stainsby's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 20, east from Gundry's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and spar, intermixed with tin, and opening tribute ground. In the 10, east of Gundry's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In other respects there is no alteration since my last report.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the whim-shaft below the 26 fm. level is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the lode in the winze east of said shaft, below the 26 fm. level, is producing a little ore; the lode in the same level, west of shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 16 fm. level, west of cross-course, is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the lode in the same level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 15 yard level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fathom.

MINERA MINES.—The works are making rapid progress. Of the great Day level, only 42 yards remain to drive it to the last pit, before it reaches the former working, which will be done in about three weeks, the ground being very favourable. These important lead mines, which have been dormant for upwards of 28 years, will soon be brought into an effectual working state, and, from the known richness of the veins, are expected to yield very large returns.

NANTEOS.—The surface operations are stopped for want of water: several of the underground works have also been suspended, and the greater part of the ore ground set on tribute in Gwaith Goch Mine. The stopes in Blwch-gwyn are yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and the 30 fm. level west is in a lode 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. At Raith Du, the men have broken about a ton of good potters' lead ore from the back of the lode, which is very wide, the branch of ore being on the south wall.

NORTH BULLER.—The sinking of King's shaft is proceeding favourably; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, underlaying north about 15 in. to the fm.; it has been disordered, but is now looking better than we have ever seen it before, part of the lode to the north varying from 4 to 6 inches in width, and producing splendid stones of copper ore, prian, &c., the other parts composed of quartz, gossan, and peach, intermixed with copper ore. From the appearance of the lode at present in the bottom of the shaft, there is every reason to hope that it will in a short time equal our most sanguine expectations. The lode in the adit end is about 11 in. wide, with good stones of black and yellow copper ore, prian, quartz, &c.; the lode here has also been disordered, but is now much the same as stated in our last report. The ground in Louisa engine-shaft has been very hard, but appears in the bottom to be getting easier; I hope it will continue, so as to get down 40 fms. from surface this month.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have sunk Murchison's engine-shaft 3 fms. 1 ft.—set at 11*l.* per fm., and the month out set at 10*l.* In the adit level we have driven 5 fms. since last report, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, prian, and spar, with stones of ore, a very promising lode. The end on the cross-course we have driven 3 fms. 2 ft., and set, the month out, at 1*l.* 10s., the ground much more favourable—the staff to wheel and draw with tackle, at 8s. per fm. The machinery is working well, and everything progressing favourably.

PENHAUGER.—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. from surface, and have cut water, consequently we shall require a horse-whim before we can sink any more, which we shall get about as soon as possible.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—During the last week or 10 days we have discovered a rich branch of silver ore in the 24 fm. level, west from Oak shaft, and have broken some fine specimens from it, which, upon assay, produced at the rate of 2357 ozs. of silver, or, in actual value, nearly 600*l.* per ton. The branch is about 5 in. wide, composed of flookan, white iron, and thickly impregnated with grey oxide of silver and silver-lead, specimens of which may be seen at the company's offices in London. Since we have made this discovery the ground has much improved for driving. In the 14 fm. level the lode is a very fine gossan, and looks promising for silver. The lode in the 35 fm. level is very similar in composition to that in the 24, and as the ground is easier for driving, we may reasonably expect soon to meet with ore as rich as in the 24. The repairing and casing of Murray's shaft will be completed in two or three days, and we shall then commence driving on the course of the lode; and as the lode in this part of the mine formerly yielded a great quantity of red and grey oxide of silver, we entertain the opinion that we shall, ere long, meet with the same success.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—In the 60, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, and spots of ore; the air in this end is exceedingly close r and, for the further extension of the level, we have commenced sinking a winze unde; the 50—lode 2 ft. wide, but poor; in the eastern ground we are driving the adit level on the course of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide and very kindly. We have set a cross-cut to drive south to cut the south lodes.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—We are now sinking the south shaft; the ground is kindly, and we are making very good progress. The orey ground in the stopes is much about the same, from which we are raising a fair quantity of ore. Our dresser is working up the pile on hand; a large quantity of it has undergone but one process, therefore it is difficult to say the exact quantity we may have to sample by the end of this month, but, as far as I am able to judge, we shall probably not fall short of 20 tons.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—During the past fortnight the shaftmen have been occupied in putting in bearer and cistern, and changing and fixing the lift in the 124 fm. level; but little progress, therefore, has been made in sinking the shaft, and there is no alteration in the lode to notice. In the 124 fm, level end north the lode is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end it is worth 11 cwts. of ore per fm., and free for driving, so that we are laying open a good deal of very profitable tribute ground in this level. In the 112 the lode in the north end continues to be moderately productive, being worth about 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end we have a fine productive lode, easy for driving, and leaving very profitable ground. In the 100 north the lode is composed of capel, with good strings of rich ore, and is rather improved since my last report; in the south end there is no alteration to notice, the lode continuing to be hard and unproductive. In the 90 north we continue to drive by the side of the lode; in this level south the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, and worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. In the south end in the 80 the lode is the same in character as in the 90, but rather better for lead, being worth 10 cwts. per fm. The men are making good progress in clearing the 60 south, and hope to find the end to have been driven nearly, if not quite, so far as to reach the shoot of can and ore we are now driving on in the 80 and 90 fm. levels. Should this be the case, it will place us in a position to lay open a large run of profitable ground in a very short time. The 30 south remains much in the same state as when last reported on, as the end is being driven by the side of the lode. The pitches are looking well, and yielding the full average quantity of ore; we may, therefore, safely calculate on maintaining our present rate of sampling, and in the course of another month or two being able to increase the returns very considerably. In the past month the ground laid open has been more than that taken away, but not so much so as usual. We have some hindrance in the shaft and bottom ends; the cause is now removed, and these points of operation will progress as before. The mine is altogether in a sound and satisfactory state. The lode is good in the bottom of the shaft and in the deepest levels, while in the 80 and 90 we have met with a good shoot of ore in driving south far beyond any of the higher levels, and we may fairly presume it will hold up as high as we dare go with safety. The alteration in the lode in the 100 north would seem also to confirm the reports of its being rich for silver; and although composed of a hard capel, it is capable of being worked to great advantage and profit by the application of proper machinery, such as we have now erected. Our prospects, therefore, in this direction are great, and we are only waiting for some castings to commence clearing Smith's shaft, and proving this part of the sett, which, in the former working of the mine, was by far the most profitable, and I entertain sanguine expectations that it will be so again.

STRAY PARK.—In the 46 end, driving west on Town lode, at Camborne Vean, by two men, at 2*l.* 2s. per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 56 end, driving west on Town lode by four men, at 3*l.* per fm., the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 150 end, driving west on south lode by two men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 170 end, driving west on south lode by two men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 180 end, driving east on south lode by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 56 end, on south branch, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 80 end, driving west on south lode by two men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is yielding stones of ore. In the 90 end, driving west on south lode by four men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 100 end, driving west on south lode by six men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm; in the winze sinking below this level on south lode by six men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fm., the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 110 end, driving west on south lode by six men, at 9*l.* per fm., the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 10*l.* 10s. per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level, on south lode, by four men, at 9*l.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 120 end, driving west on south lode by four men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 180 end, driving west on south lode by two men, at 10*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The cross-cut driving north of the engine shaft, in the 180 fm. level, by four men, at 9*l.* 10s. per fm., is in from shaft 37 fms. The cross-cut driving south of the engine-shaft, in the 200 fm. level, by eight men, at 12*l.* 10s. per fm., is in from shaft 29 fms

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—During the last fortnight the sumpmen have been employed fixing a new lift and altering the pitwork in the 205 fm. level, which is nearly com pleted, and we expect to recommence sinking the engine-shaft by the middle of this week. In this level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is rich work. In the 190 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is producing a small quantity of ore. In the 175 end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with occasional stones of ore. In the 160 end the lode is 4 feet wide, 1 foot of which is yielding work of good quality. In the 145 end the lode is small and unproductive. At Spurgin's the engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the 160 fm. level, and the ground favourable for sinking; there has been no lode broken at this point for some time, by reason of its dipping west faster than the regular underlie of the shaft. At the north mine, in the 90 end the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work, but of a coarse quality. In the 80 end the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capel and fluor-spar, with good stones of ore. We sampled on Saturday, the 2d inst., computed 87 tons of rich silver-lead ores, samples of which have been sent to the different smelters.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. level, at 45*l.*, is 4 ft. wide, worth 22*l.* per fm. In the 152 fm. level, driving east, at 14*l.*, the lode is 3 feet wide, saving work. In the 142 fm. level, driving east of Martin's east shaft, at 6*l.*, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 22*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 132 fm. level, driving east, at 6*l.* 10s., the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level, at 3*l.*, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. Chapple's lode, in the 120 fm. level, driving west of downright shaft, at 9*l.*, is 3 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 110 fm. level, east of said shaft, driving at 8*l*, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the west end, same level, driving at 5*l.*, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom for copper. Grout's lode, in the 80 fm. level, driving west, at 7*l.*, is 4 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for copper; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 70 fm. level west, at 3*l.* 10s., the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. for copper. The downright pitches are looking well throughout. North Tincroft lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. level, at 25*l.*, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good saving work; in the 110 east, driving on the cross-course, at 7*l* per fm., we have cut a branch, producing some ore, and expect to cut the lode in a short time; in the west end, same level, driving at 14*l.*, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 100, driving east of Willoughby's, at 11*l.*, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the 100 west, driving at 7*l.*, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 22*l.* per fm. In the winze, sinking below the 90 fm. level, west of the 100 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom for copper.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have sunk on the copper lode in St. Genge 21 feet, at which depth we have cut water; we have since cut through the lode, which is about 12 ft. wide, underlaying north, and composed of flookan, soft prian, gossan, mundic, and some spots of yellow copper, a very promising lode, embedded in soft decomposed clay slate; I have no doubt of its being a continuation of Wheal Messer lode, which is also the main lode in Lanivet Consols Mine. Trebell Consols Mine, in this copper department, is only a few fathoms west of the western part of Wheal Messer; we shall drive a few fathoms on its course to further ascertain its quality, and longitudinal position, the ground being very easy for driving, and will require but little, if any timber; it may be necessary hereafter to sink on it by means of a horse whim, particularly if the dry weather continues. In the tin department we have been clearing the attle in the Goffen on the north lode, and expect to finish it this week; the bottom, so far as we have seen, presents the same appearance as our former workings, the lode being very large, and producing tin throughout. We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft, and expect the masons to-morrow (12th inst.) to commence the count-house, &c. We have opened a quarry very near it, and have every reason to believe that it will be a good one—this will be a great saving in building the engine-house and other necessary buildings. A horse whim should be erected speedily, as it will soon be wanted for the engine-shaft; the tinstuff from the stopes can be drawn by the same whim at present—one horse will be sufficient.—H. Williams.

— I beg to hand you a rough sketch of count-house, smiths and carpenters' shop, for Trebell Consols. I have been on the mine, and gave the working plan to Capt. Williams for the use of the mason and carpenter. You will see that we cannot erect buildings on a more economical scale: in addition to the small apartment marked material house, we shall have a large place over the counting-house, under the roof, to be got at from the material house, for such things as leather, hemp, rope, hilts, &c.—or, in fact, anything light. We have an excellent quarry close to the proposed buildings, which will be a great saving. You will see by Capt. Williams report that we have the Wheal Messer lode; it is 12 ft. wide, a beautiful composition. I went underground to see the lode myself, and was delighted with its appearance—it certainly holds out great promise. I shall be glad to have orders to proceed at once with the necessary buildings, and hope you will soon determine about the engine, &c.—W. Verran.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, the cross-cut in the 107 fm. level, is driven 6 fms., and we expect to cut the lode in a few days more. In the 92 end, north and south, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3 ft., wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 72 end north the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 68 end, north of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4*l.* per fm. At Smith's shaft, we have cut through the lode in the 68 fm. level, where it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the end of the 55 north is improved since last week; it is now worth 3*l.* per fm., and the ground easy for driving. We have suspended the winze in the bottom of the 40 until the 55 end is under it, when we shall probably rise against it. There is no alteration in our stopes since last report. Our new engine-house is quite complete, and ready for the engine.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking more kindly. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fm.; in the winze below this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the stopes above this level, west of of Terril's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.; in the stopes above this level, west of Harries' winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 80, west of Garden's, the lode is 18 in. wide, but little ore; in the same level, east of Christoe, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. We are now within 6 ft. of the boundary of Treleigh Consols and North Downs sett, but have not holed.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode; same level, cross-cut south, we are driving to cut Middle lode. In the 30 fathom level, east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore.—Middle Lode: At Burgess's shaft the lode is 18 inches wide, with stones of ore. These men are sinking below the 13 fm. level.

TRELOWETH.—The engine-shaft is set to sink by nine men below the 45 fm. level, at 14*l.* per fm. The 45 cross-cut south is set to six men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; the ground is improved, and we hope it will continue so until the lode is cut—say, in about six weeks from this. The 32 end east is not so hard as it was, and the appearance is much improved for producing copper ore—set at 4*l.* per fm. The air is not good, and until Harrison's shaft is holed to the 32, we think it for the best to suspend the end west, particularly as it requires blasting with powder. In sinking Harrison's shaft below the 12 the lode is much improved for copper ore, and if we had not been before deceived in the ore met with in this shaft, we should speak more boldly of its value; at present it is a very good-looking lode, 6 ft. wide, with large stones of copper ore. We hope soon to have a better mine.

TREVILLE.—Since I last reported the shaftmen have been engaged cutting bearer-holes, cistern plat, &c. I hope, on the 19th inst., to be ready to heave up and fix our lifts. The 22 fm. level has been driven 10 ft. in a splendid lode, composed of flookan, spar, a little fluor, black jack, prian, carbonates of iron and lime, mundic (containing by assay nearly 3 ozs. of silver to the ton), and about ¼ ton of copper ore per fm. The copper ore, I consider, is only the forerunner of a good course of lead ore. I have had a washing strake put in, for the purpose of dressing the copper, which will pay.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft, the lode in the 60 fm. level east is the same size as stated last week—2½ feet wide, not so good for copper, but producing excellent work for tin. In the 60 fm. level, west of Gray's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, still producing good copper ore and work for tin. Upon the whole, the lode in this level, east and west of Gray's, is of the most encouraging kind, and will, I have no doubt, very shortly make large and rapid returns. In the 50, east of Gray's, the lode is still 2 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin, and occasionally producing good spots of copper; the flookan, mundic, and spar, still prevail, but I must be considered a good and promising lode. I am sorry to say we cannot possibly proceed with the winze in the bottom of the 50, east of Gray's, in consequence of the water being too quick to be kept by water barrels. We are down in this winze about 6 ft., and have a good lode of grey and black ore. We shall be obliged to rise from the 60 and hole to this winze, as the prospects there are too good to be left unexplored. The expense of rising will be less than sinking, on account of the great extent of labour required in attempting to draw the water. In the 50, west of Gray's, the lode is 18 in. wide, much the same as reported last week—2 ft. wide, containing black and grey ore. In the 30, east of Buckley's, the lode is increased in width since last week, now 4 feet wide, still sustaining its good character for tinstuff, and we have raised some copper ore from this end in the last few days. I am of opinion that we shall shortly have a course of ore in this level. We are now getting near the elvan course that we drove through in the 20 fm. level some months ago, where we had a very promising lode, containing beautiful gossan, sprinkled with yellow copper ore.—Lambo: At Kenworthy's engine-shaft, in the 40 fm. level east, the lode is greatly improved since my last report, now 18 in. wide, worth from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore; the grouud is good for driving, and we may reasonably calculate on a good return from this quarter. The winze in the bottom of the 30, east of Kenworthy's, and refused at the last setting, is now taken at captain's price—two men and two boys, at 20s. per fm. The sink in the bottom of the 30, east of Tweedale's shaft, is cleared up to the bottom, and we have found the course of ore as reported to have been left by the old men; the lode is about 15 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. There is no doubt in my mind but that this is the same course of ore we have in the 40, and if so I have just grounds for believing that it will last for, at least, 40 fms. in length, because the last workers have worked away in the back of the 30 for upwards of 40 fms. in length, leaving the whole of the bottom unwrought in consequence of the water. We are pressing on with the cross-cut towards Hampton's lode; the ground is getting very wet, and I hope by next week to report that we have cut the lode at that point. I intend putting the men to sink Gray's engine-shaft under the 60 immediately, and hope that the great discovery we have made in the 60 will be vastly improved when we cut the lode in the 70 fm. level.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The shaft is down 48 fathoms from surface; the killas much more blue, and more favourable for sinking. From the dialling of Par Consols, it appears the lode which we shall cross-cut to intersect at the 55 fm. level is the great north lode, which has proved so rich in that mine; and as this lode is intersected on West Par Consols by the Great Crinnis cross-course, or slide, within 50 fms. of the shaft, we shall see it in a most favourable position. In the new sett we have opened the back of a very fine lode, from 3 to 4 feet wide.

WEST PHŒNIX.—The engine-shaft is sunk below the surface about 11 fms. 5 ft., the ground in which is rather hard for sinking, with several branches of spar and gossan from 2 to 3 in. wide, dipping north into the lode, which I consider to be a very promising feature for ore at the intersection of the lode—present price for sinking 11*l.* 10s. per fm. for 4 fms. stent, or the month out. The engine and pitwork is in good order, and works well. All the other surface work we are getting on with just as usual.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is cleared down to the 14 fm. level, where I found a large rush of water, and it will be some days before I shall be able to say what is there, as the water appears to be coming from every part of the country; but this will soon drain itself, and I think we shall quickly see the bottom of the old mine, and be in the new sett, with good samplings of tin; and if the tales of the old men be true, nothing can hinder you from having a good mine, as all the tin can be cleaned near the shaft's mouth, and at a very cheap rate.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, lode not taken down in the past week. In the 42 fm. level, west of Quarry shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 57, west of Hodge's cross-course, lode producing stones of tin: ditto east, lode producing stones of tin. At Quarry shaft sinking below the 42, the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. The two pitches in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Tregoning's shaft, are worth 10*l.* per fm. each. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, west of Tregoning's winze, on same lode, are worth 14*l.* per fm.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the 37 fm. level has not been taken down during the past week; the ground appears more favourable, with small strings of copper ore. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is without any material alteration since my last. No lode has been taken down in the 48 fm. level in the past week. The engine-shaft is now down for the cross-cut to the lode, which we intend setting on Monday, the 11th inst. In the shaft sinking to the west of the river the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of good-looking gossan, with black and yellow copper ore. To the north of the last-named shaft we have been, and still are, shoding for Russell great north lode, but as yet have not intersected it. We have commenced dressing some of West Wheal Russell ore, but shall not be able to return it before we get some additional power, our present engine-wheel having as much to do as it can well contend with. I suppose Mr. Matthews has informed you about the new wheels which are now preparing to erect on the mine, for the pumping the water, &c.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We are still driving the 19 fm. level end, west from the engine-shaft, and it is through tin ground. We are now sinking in the bottom of the west shaft, and there is a strong masterly lode going down in the bottom, with excellent stones of tin, and, from present appearances, it will be found very productive.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—We are now fixing the carpentry work of the engine-house preparatory to heaving in the engine, building the bob pits, and other general work, in which we are employing all the hands we can, to get the engine to work as early as possible.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—We have cleared the adit level on the new lode, and commenced driving east on the same; the lode is wide, with several very rich branches of tin running through it. In the winze under the 18 fm. level west the lode is about 4 ft. wide, of good quality. In the 30 fm. level west the lode is 6 in. wide. In the 18 fm level the lode is much as last reported.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have cleared and repaired the adit level 50 fms., since last report, cleared up our adit shaft 12 fms., and secured it; another week will clear and repair all the old workings of the mine. In the cross-cut we have driven 8 fms. 3 ft., at 12. 10s. per fm., but have not yet cut the lode; I think we shall in 2 or 3 fms. more driving. Our water course is going on very expeditiously; for 500 fms. it is completed, and we hope to finish the rest by the 20th inst. Four masons are actively employed building the walls of bob-pit and the smiths' shop. On Monday (the 11th inst.) we intend to set the wheel-pit, and carts are now employed bringing granite from Dartmoor to build it. Three carpenters are actively employed about the machinery.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—The air has been so very bad in the adit end that we have done but little there since last week; and, having no surface water, we have been obliged to put in a machine and more pipes; and on the 13th we again commenced to drive. We have cleared up the shaft in the quarry, and are now commencing to drive west towards the adit end. I have put two men to drive west in the quarry on the course of the lode in the Quarry shaft. This level being about 4 fms. above the one in the bottom of the shaft, I think it best to drive on a few fathoms, when we can sink and hole to the bottom level, so as to have a ventilation for air, especially as we cannot drive many fathoms without it. In driving west from the Quarry shaft, we shall soon cross the great caunter lode. Perhaps in another week we shall get through a part of it.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last the cylinder has been forwarded, and we have now on the mine the boiler, bob, and cylinder; the girder and spring beams are quite ready; the door and window frames are also prepared, and the carpenter is now preparing the flooring. I was informed a few days since by a person who worked in the mine that the last working he cleared and secured was the 10 fm. level, west of Malichi's shaft, home to the end, which was about 12 or 14 fms., consequently we shall not hole to the old workings, when we cut the lode in the 10 fm. level, as our engine-shaft is 24 fms. west of Malichi's shaft, and so much the better; from the information I received, there will be no difficulty in giving you a good report. We took down our silver lode on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th inst., and broke about 5 cwts. of silver ore, of just the same quality as we have been breaking. We have also commenced a rise this morning (August 11), about 10 fms. further west than we have been breaking our silver in the back of the adit level, and have taken down about ½ cwt. of silver ore of good quality. No alteration in Wheal Baring since my last. I have not received an offer for the two parcels of silver ore as yet.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 70 fm. level. The lode in the 70 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fathem; in the same level south it is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom; north of Penhall's winze it is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom; the eastern part of the lode in this level is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom; the lode in the winze sinking under this level, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 50 fm. level south is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of Barratt's shaft is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. The stopes are producing much as usual. We sold on Monday last two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 84 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 21*l.* 8s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed 54 tons, to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 7*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton. I am sorry to say that Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co.'s tender of 21*l.* 17s. 6d., and 6*l.* 17s. 6d. came too late.

WHEAL PENHALE.—The lode in the south end, 40 fathom level, though fast regaining its former appearances, continues somewhat in an unsettled state, caused by the slide which crossed it about 8 ft. behind the end, and I doubt not that in a few feet further driving we shall find it as rich as it was before the slide intersected it. We have this week commenced driving south from the cross-cut on the lode intersected therein, and find it very large, 4 ft. wide, and yielding rich work in lead. We have likewise set the caunter winze to sink below the 40 fm. level, where the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, nearly all solid lead, but the water is rather troublesome, which will cause an impediment in sinking; the ground in it is easy. The stopes south of the winze are showing very well; since last report we have taken down the lode in them, which is very rich. In the stopes north of the winze we are up within a foot or two of the rich lead ground there, where the lode is equally as good as to the south. I find no particular alteration in the tribute department.

WHEAL TREASURY.—Since my last report, I have put two men to clear up the old men's workings 3 fms. east of the flookan or Fenny lode, and found a course of tin that will yield 20 sacks per fm., worth 7s. per sack. To-day (August 6) I intend to draw to surface some tinstuff from the place I last reported, worth 30*l.* per fm. We have about 10 tons of copper put to pile. Our water is very short for dressing, and the lodes are still improving.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—In the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 73 fm. level, the branches have been a little disordered by floors of spar; they are now worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 73, east of boundary, on the engine lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the same level, east of flookan, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 7*l.* per fathom; the same level, west of flookan, on the same branch, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 63, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 20*l.* per fathom; in the same level, west of shaft, the branch is worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under the same level, west of shaft, on the south branch, the branch is worth 14*l.* per fathom; in the same level, east of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is worth 5*l.* per fathom; in the same level, on the same lode, west of flookan, the lode is worth 4*l.* per fathom; in the winze sinking under the same level, west of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 53, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 15*l.* per fathom. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, in the 66, east of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, having a kindly appearance, opening tribute ground; ditto west the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 6*l.* fm. At west whim-shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the 40, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 40, west of shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 30, west of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of flookan, mixed with killas. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 cross-cut, south-east of shaft, we have intersected a spar cross-course, 14 in. wide, which has eased the ground for driving, and we expect to intersect the south lode shortly. At Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 60 east, the lode is 9 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. At middle shaft, on the same lode, in the 20 west, the lode is large and unproductive; in the cross-cut north of shaft, in the same level, the ground is rather hard for driving. In the 10 fm. level, west of shaft, on a north lode, the lode is 5 in. wide, producing some stones of grey and black ore mixed with gossan; ditto east, the lode is disordered and small.

WHEAL UNY.—Since our last report, our surface operations have been progressing satisfactorily; the principal parts of the engine are on the mine, and Mr. Hodges' men are preparing to erect it: we very much approve of the parts of castings that have been sent, and have no doubt we shall have a good engine. All our hands have been engaged some days past in bringing forward and erecting the capstan shears, which is near its completion; we have been fortunate in getting it up, being a very large one. Our work is now going forward with great spirit, and we trust nothing will impede our future progress.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—We have forked the water at the south lode engine-shaft down to the 20 fm. level, and resumed cutting down the same. The lode in the 20 east is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and black ore—a very promising-looking lode; west it is 2 ft. wide, also very kindly.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—Since last report the adit level has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. in a south-easterly direction on course of the lode; it is now about 5 ft. wide, and presents to the miner every thing that could be calculated on at so shallow a level from the surface—viz.: gossan, spar (compact and friable), flookan, peach, prian, barytes, a little carbonate of lead, with sprigs of copper, and a great deal of mundic. The mundic I intend to have assayed for silver. I have no doubt but there is silver in all the lode stuff, as the gossan and flookan will produce by assay nearly 4 ozs. of silver to the ton. I have strong hopes that, when we get under higher backs with our adit level, to find a good leady lode; the stratum through which we are now driving is of the most congenial nature for lead.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES—[Received August 18].

Banañal, June 28.—We are all much disappointed in the ground above the 24 fathom level at this place; we have had but very little gold for the wash-house for the last month, and the stamping work has been very poor—the month's produce being only 7 lbs. 11 ozs. 17 dwts., including some gold from the Santa Rita experiment, described below. Our stamping machine continues to work well, and the sinking of Gibson's shaft going on satisfactorily; it is now 5½ fms. below the 24 fm. level. At Gongo, I regret to say we are still very poor; we have this month stamped 8953·59 tons, which have only yielded 7 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs., or 4·84 grains per ton. This formation, with the exception of that stamped by the Great Western, has been taken from the locality where the mine was formerly richest; with the exception of that, we have hitherto found the gold disseminated pretty equally throughout the stuff supplied to the stamps. The experiment tried on the Santa Rita formation was 46 tons stamped, which produced 4 dwts. 14 grs., or 48 grs. troy to the ton. Some of the gold, as Mr. Johnson observes, is very fine, or in small particles, and consequently lost in washing. I shall take measures for erecting a small stamps on the spot, but previous to this, accommodation for the workpeople must be got up. We have been working on some small veins to the north of Wray's shaft; they have yielded a little gold by washing a large quantity of stuff, but although poor are sufficiently promising to induce further trials; the gold obtained was 15 dwts. Our stopes throughout the mine are at present very poor. Thomas's vein, to the south of the shaft, has been all but taken away to the 24 fm. level, and cannot be followed deeper until Gibson's shaft has reached its intended depth. We are, therefore, using every exertion to hasten this work as much as possible: to the men employed there I have offered a small reward for extra exertion, which appears to have a good effect.—Joel Hitchens.

Gongo Soco, June 27.—On the morning of the 17th the great western stamps axle broke in two parts, and we have since then been idle. The great number of saint days which have intervened caused our Brazilian labourers to be very few. About 120 fms. of flat iron have been laid on the tram road, on which the jacotinga is conveyed to the Joinville stamps.

Bananal, June 28.—The driving of the adit level north of Blamey's shaft has not been resumed as yet, owing to not being able to spare the men, but shall in a few days be in a position to do it, on account of the stopes south of and adjoining Thomas's shaft being exhausted. We have put some men to rise in the back, north of Wray's, which has given a little gold, but poor; the vein is small but ground favourable, and being in the vicinity of the first old lavra, or surface washing, in that direction, we think it worthy of a further trial. The stopes in the bottom of the 14, north of Thomas's, has, so far, very much disappointed us, the ground having proved poor immediately under where we found the vein productive in the back of the level. We hope in depth it will improve. The stopes in Thomas's vein, south of the shaft, have again given us a few boxes of work for the washing-house, but the whole of the productive part of the vein is taken away to the 24 fm. level; consequently nothing more can be done on it until another level is brought under. The stopes on the big pump vein, in the back of the 24 fm. level, have given a box of coarse work, and at present are yielding stuff for the stamps only. The ground in Gibson's shaft continues good for sinking, and is going down very satisfactorily.

John Hitchens.

Gibson's shaft is sunk 1 fm. 2 ft.; the rise in the back of the adit, north of Wray's, 6 fathoms 5 feet.

	Gold Report.—Gongo.				*Bananal.*			
May 28th to June 7th ..... Lbs.	2	9	16	0	7	11	17	0*
June 8th to June 17th	2	3	4	0				
„ 18th to June 27th	2	5	12	0				
Total	7	6	12	0	7	11	17	0
Total from 1st Jan.	45	0	10	0	49	9	17	0

* Of this produce 4 ozs. 12 dwts. was from an experiment on 46 tons of stuff from Santa Rita, and 48 troy grains per ton.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received August 12.]

Cocaes, June 22.—The works in the mine are even more promising than when last reported, not only on account of the little improvement in the gold produce, but more particularly from the promising appearance of the lode in a northerly direction from the line of the sink T; and as the ironstone formerly alluded to has not yet been met with, it strengthens the idea of the vein in Hamilton's new stopes being heaved towards the north, and that in future it will be found in a more easterly direction than it has hitherto, the turn in the lode near the Cavaco shaft being quite sufficient to produce the effect on all the veins that will be discovered east of the present working points.

Cuiaba, June 26.—On the 17th we commenced opening new stopes in the middle of the winze; the stone is now rather hard, but expected to become softer shortly; at present, we have only three pares of borers at this point. The supply of stone to the stamps has been much less than I anticipated, although our force worked hard, but many little repairs were wanted to be done throughout the mine at the time, which they have very carefully attended to.

Cocaes produce from 25th May to 28th June	*Mks.*	28	5	0	30
Culaba „ 27th May to 26th June		10	0	3	54
Total produce for the month	*Mks.*	38	5	4	12

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Curry:—

Pozo Ancho, Aug. 2.—San Tomas engine-shaft is completed to the 55, plot cut, &c. The men are now employed dividing and casing the same, putting in ladder road, and fixing bearer and cistern for our new plunger. This work we calculate will take them from a week to 10 days more to complete, when we shall commence sinking below the 55. The 55 fm. level, west of Wilson's shaft, is still passing through a large lode with a leader of lead, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. During the last two or three days the lode has become more porous, and it is now letting out a tolerable stream of water, which we consider favourable for a good course of lead near at hand, as well as for draining our western ground below the 45. East of San Juan shaft, in this level, our men are still employed stoping down the ground about the Tanteo winze, which we find to turn out well. Three Englishmen, with three Spanish labourers, have broken 70 tons from this place for the last month, and we estimate their raisings at 50 tons for the current month. The 45 fathom level, west of San Juan shaft, is in favourable ground for driving, with a leader of lead, worth from ½ to 1 ton per fm.; the same level east is still being driven through a large lode, worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. The 31 fm. level, east of Shaw's, is still being cleared and secured through the old men's works; we have met with no whole ground here during the past month, the lode being all carefully removed, leaving on each wall signs of a good lode having been once between them. However, we are of opinion that the old men have not been far below this level, which will soon be ascertained. Shaw's shaft, sinking below the 45, is still passing through a large but unproductive lode, and hard for sinking. We have let San Juan shaft to sink below the 45; this is not on the lode—ground rather hard, consequently progress slow. I am happy to say our tribute ground is turning out well. We have now 18 pitches at work, at a tribute (at estimate of raisings) of 30s. per ton, dressing included. Our raisings for July are 224 tons, and we may reasonably hope for the same quantity for the current month.

Lead ore weighed in to August 2, 38 tons 6 cwts.: total in stock, 720 tons 2 cwts. Pig-lead smelted to August 2, 22 tons 12 cwts.: total in stock, 223 tons.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—[Received August 11.]

Perseverancia, July 10.—We have not been able to do anything in the past month in the 32, in consequence of the water being in; we have from 3 to 4 fms. of it in the shaft. In the 22 west the lode is small, and occasionally producing good stones of copper: in the 22 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 10, to communicate to the 22 east for ventilation; also to prove the lode.

San Joaquin.—In the 10 fm. level, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is small and poor; the stopes below will produce from 5 to 6 tons of copper ore per fm.; the

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received August 12.]

Morro Velho, June 8.—Produce for May, 26,894 oitavas, equal to 258·37 lbs. troy—26,855 oitavas from 7036 tons of ore, yielding 3·81 oits. per ton, and 39 from arrastre=26,894 oits. The stone has averaged precisely the same standard as in April, and we have stamped, as near as can be, the same quantity; but May month being 31 days, we ought to have stamped 240 tons more, had it not have been for the occurrence of some of those hindrances and stoppages which necessarily occur from time to time. Stamps working during the month, average 116·98 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has been more abundant the latter portion of the past month than during March and April; in consequence of which, from the 23d May to the present day, we have brought in only 12 tons from the refuse heap; but I am sorry to add that, though some beautiful stones came up, the larger portion, particularly from the Bahu, is of inferior quality. I have some reason, however, to look for an improvement by-and-bye.

Cost in May, Rs. 49,703 083, at 29½d.		£6057 11 3
Produce	26,894 oits.	
Less duty, 5 per cent.	1,345	
Nett oitavas	25,549, at 7s. 8d.	9793 15 8
Profit		£3736 4 5

June 17.—Gold extracted to date, 7694 oitavas, from 567·8 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 13·56 oits. per cubic foot. In consequence of the unfortunate accident which occurred to the Crystaes Rego on the 7th inst., there was a loss of full three-quarters of a day's stamping, which cannot be valued at less than 700 oits. of gold. The stone also has been very poor; still, after allowing for these drawbacks, the 10 days' produce is low, though from what cause I cannot arrive at. I hope we may do better in the latter part of the month. Stamps working 10 days, average 111 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has hitherto sufficed for our consumption, without any assistance from the refuse heap, and that notwithstanding the small attendance of Brazilian borers, in consequence of the numerous holidays occurring this month; but to keep up the supply during their absence, Capt. Treloar has been obliged, up till to-day, to desist from taking down the sides of the stopes, which occupy more time, and yield less stone than the floors. Now, however, that the Brazilians are coming in again more freely, this irregularity will be rectified, but in so doing the supply will, of course, be checked for a time.

Arrastres.—We are pushing on with all practicable dispatch. The two arrastres are to be moved by the wheel of the amalgamation-house, and I hope to have them in full operation next month. I have also a strong party levelling out ground for the erection of 6 arrastres on the side of rather a steep hill, at the back of the saw-mill. On the other hand, though we shall continue to press forward all the preparatory regos, &c., for the 12 arrastres intended to be erected on the low ground opposite Rose and Gilbert's residence, yet I find we must defer their erection till the middle of next year, because on holding a council with Capt. Treloar and John Rouse respecting the intended dam at the rear of Mr. Buckwald's house, it was decided that it would be imprudent to attempt it this year, seeing that the dry season is already so advanced, and that there is but little probability we could finish it before the setting in of the rains, and the certainty that if caught by the floods in an unfinished state, the whole would inevitably be carried away. The intervening time will, however, be profitably employed in completing the regos, quarrying stone for the dam, &c.

June 28.—Gold extracted to date, 16,124 oitavas, from 1155·56 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 13·95 oits. per cubic foot. This, I regret to say, gives but a poor prospect for the result of this month's produce. Stamps working 20 days, average 115·32 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has sufficed for our wants; in fact, since the 23d May we have not taken more than about 20 tons from the refuse heap. But this improvement in the quantity has, I am sorry to remark, been more than neutralised by the deterioration in the quality of the stone, which all through this month has been, and still continues, of the most inferior description.

New Works.—The two amalgamation-house arrastres got to work late this afternoon.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—[Received August 12]:—

Extract from Letter from the Colonial Committee of Management, dated 28th March:—You will perceive by the captain's report that the end in the water shaft is looking better than in the shaft, and we may hope it will continue to improve as we near the surface indications; we are not enabled to drive northward at present, but hope to be enabled to do so as the country drains. The south end, middle gully, continues the same, the price of the ground this month being reduced to 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm. The engine-house continues to proceed satisfactorily.

Monthly Inspector's Report for February.—We have been stopped from sinking now in the water shaft, by the water having come up 3 fathoms for a level south under the first ore; this level is 10 fathoms on the course of the lode below the downright shaft, about 30 fms. below the bed of the river. We have driven 4 fms. 1 ft.; at first the lode was poor, but the last 3 ft. is more encouraging than anything we have seen at this shaft—a strong lode, with spots of yellow ore in greater frequency, price per fm. 8*l.* 10*s.* We have driven the middle gully south end 9 fms. more, nearly 50 in all; the ground is soft, but changeable: present price 3*l.* 5*s.*, lode much as usual, showing ore. It is a pity we are not in a position to sink on this lode instead of driving, the engine not being yet ready. —JOHN PHILLIPS: *North Adelaide, March 21.*

Resident Agent's Report:—On the 6th inst. we were obliged to suspend sinking the water shaft, in consequence of an influx of water, and employ the hands to drive south at about 30 fms. deep, in a perpendicular line from the surface, and about 45 fms. from the summit of the hill, with a view of driving under a winze which is about 35 fms. south of the shaft, which will arrive at about 16 fms. below the bottom of the winze. The end is being driven 4 fms. 1 ft. at 7*l.* per fm., and is now worth 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is more sparry, contains less killas, and has a small orey leader, which looks more promising than it did in the shaft. The south end from Gully little shaft is being driven 9 fms., and is now worth 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm., and the lode looks much the same. JOHN RICHARDS.

Worthing Mine, March 24.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanaxuato, June 30.—RAYAS.—The usual monthly report on the mines generally, by Mr. Parkman, is enclosed, but is somewhat meagre on this occasion, in consequence of the temporary indisposition of that gentleman. With respect to the mine of Rayas, I have to report much variation throughout the month, commencing with an increase of cargas, and an improvement in the ley, which suffered a great decline in both respects towards the second week. At present the ley is again improving, while the extraction remains at about 800 cargas a week. In the frente and contra cielo of La Purisima a considerable decline has occurred in the quantity of ore extracted, which is the more to be lamented, inasmuch as from these two workings more than one-half of the produce of the mine has been obtained, while on the other hand, in the workings of Santo Toribio, in the newly-acquired territory of the mine, a daily improvement is perceptible, which, although it far from compensates for the decline in La Purisima, is at the same time encouraging. The excess of expenses over returns for the month of April is $19,082 6 3.

ALDANA has presented no new feature in the operations of the month.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—I was in hopes, on this occasion to have had the pleasure to report that we had reached the vein in the cross-cut of San Ignacio, but although the same apparently unmistakable appearances of proximity exist, we have not as yet driven into the lode itself.

TRINADAD.—The operations of the month have been confined to continuing the work of ventilation, as previously reported.

MINA GRANDE.—In the cross-cut of San Jose nothing has presented itself in the current month, but in the similar working in La Bomba I am happy to report that ore has presented itself, which has produced 100 marcs per monton, and worth at least 350 per carga. The want of ventilation in this spot, alluded to in my last letter, together with the intrusion of some water which has drained from some old workings, having rendered it impossible to, in any way, test this deposit to advantage, we have not continued its exploration, but have devoted all our power to the driving of a level which is just now completed, and which will give us the required ventilation, and enable us to thoroughly investigate this promising point.

Haciendas.—I am happy to report that recent rains have afforded a sufficient supply of water to enable me to resume operations at Barrera, which is now in full work, as well as the other similar establishments of the company. The price of grain is still, however, increasing, and maize has reached the unprecedented value of 8½. It is, however, hoped that after the rainy season a fall will take place.—JOHN HALL GLASS.

Report on the State of the Workings in the Mines of the United Mexican Mining Association.

RAYAS.—*Buscones.*—Regarding those portions of the mine in which this class of workmen have been employed, there has been no change worthy of notice.

Frente de Santo Toribio.—This work has advanced 8·99 varas. The improvement mentioned last month has continued, both in the end and in the new pozo opened in the ore cut through; but as yet this work should not be classed as an important productive one, although it may be deemed a very favourable indication of the new ground which has been applied for by the mine of Rayas. The cross-cut of San Dimas has advanced 5·36 varas, and will be continued a few varas more than was intended, as the appearances in the end are promising. In the productive workings there has been a decline in the average ley of the ore, which is mainly ascribable to a falling off in the contra cielo de La Purisima. In the other productive workings there has been no change worthy of notice. The average number of barmen employed by day and night has been 75. The amount of produce in dressed ore remitted to the haciendas is 2000 cargas.

ALDANA.—In this mine the trial of the vein has been limited to the level of the Refugio, which has advanced 11·15 varas, without any change worthy of mention.

LA TRINADAD.—In this mine the work for ventilation has advanced in five weeks 32·07 varas, as will be inferred, in very favourable ground. It is hoped another month may effect the communication, when we shall be enabled to pursue the investigation of the ground with a saving of time and capital.

JESUS MARIA.—The cross-cut of San Ignacio has advanced 17·23 varas. This is the point in which we are nearest the vein, and where I hoped to have been able to announce that we had cut the vein ere this. I can now only say that the nature of the rock, while indicative of a near approach to the vein, is also favourable to a rapid progress, so that from day to day I am expecting the desired event. The cross cut from the mine has advanced 13·09 varas, and continues in tolerably favourable ground for driving. The level of San Ricardo has advanced to the south-east along the vein called Plateros 22·95 varas, and has not as yet cut any ore.

MINA GRANDE.—The frente of Santa Isabel has been continued with four barmen during the month, and the ore has again improved to the north, and also going upwards. In the pozo of Crucero de La Bomba we had barely discovered a small space of very promising ore when we were obliged to suspend the work for want of ventilation. To obtain this a work of 11 varas was driven from the arrastre; this, in its progress, brought down from some old workings a quantity of water, which, although not great, owing to the imperfect means for its extraction at our command, has employed us during the month, so that at the date of this we are barely in sight of the ore, which is hoped may turn out something more abundant than anything we have yet seen in this mine. This is the deepest point explored, and is believed to be lower than any of the old workings. From the level of Noche Buena two cross-cuts are in progress to cut different branches of the vein, but neither have as yet met with ore of any importance; 6·38 varas have been driven. In the cross-cut of San Jose very little progress has been made; 1·65 varas were driven, and the work was suspended for want of ventilation; but since the communication with the Bomba has been effected this evil is removed. The ore thus far found in this work is not an object, and we purpose driving south along the upper wall of the vein. The inclined shaft will commence working in two weeks, which will relieve us from expense, and facilitate the progress of the works.—S. P. PARKMAN.

NORTH CRENVER MINE.—A correspondent states that the old rich mine, Wheal Crenvor, and its neighbourhood, has been known to the oldest miners of the county; but the immediate locality has been long neglected. A circumstance, however, has lately occurred, which brought indications of its richness into prominence, and shareholders, under the pursership of Mr J.W. Carne, of Falmouth, have become possessed of the sett, granted by the Rev. M. St. Aubyn, of Clowance, and a second meeting was held at Crowan, on the 12th instant, under most favourable circumstances.—*West Briton.*

An extensive coal-field is said to have been discovered in the island of Sardinia, in the district of Iglesias.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, August 15, 1851.

	per ton.
ENGLISH IRON. *a*	
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 2 6–5 10
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 10
Hoops	7 0 0–7 10
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–8 10
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6–4 12 6
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0–3 15
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde *net cash*	1 19 0–2 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } in Glasgow	2 15 0
Pigs } in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0–6 0
Rails	5 10 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 10–11 15
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Archangel	—
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	14 0–14 10
Ditto faggot	15 0–17 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½
Tough cake *per ton*	84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper *e* *per lb.*	8½*d*
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† *Cwt.*	1 17 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig *per ton*	17 0 0
Sheet	18 0–18 10
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block *per cwt.*	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 2–4 3 6
Straits	4 0 0–4 2
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke *per box*	1 5–1 6
IC Charcoal	1 10–1 12
IX ditto	1 16 0
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	14 10–14 12 6
Ditto, to arrive	14 10–14 12 6
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet *per ton*	21 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* *per lb.*	3*s* 6*d*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BAR-IRON is more inquired after; the stocks are getting low in the Mediterranean ports, and the last advices from New York brought the price $1 per ton higher, and large buyers. In Rails, nat any business has been done.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON—The makers continue tolerably full of orders, although at rates which are not remunerative.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON—No. 1, American brands, free on board in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants, may be quoted at 40s.; Mixed Nos., ordinary brands, makers' obligations, at 38s. The stock is estimated at 300,000 tons.

SWEDISH IRON is without alteration.

SWEDISH STEEL—There are not any transactions to report.

COPPER is in good demand, and South Australian and Chilian are much wanted.

BRITISH TIN is without alteration.

FOREIGN TIN—Some large parcels, which were purchased at the sale at Amsterdam, on the 5th inst., were offering in the market in the beginning of the week, which has had the effect of deterring purchases.

SPELTER—Not any transactions have taken place.

LEAD—The demand continues good.

TIN-PLATES are in tolerable request.

MINES.—The early part of the week was characterised by a heavy market for shares, but later it has given place to considerable inquiry and business in the more reputable portion of the speculative class of mines. Yesterday, in particular, a considerable amount of transactions took place on fair terms for the interests of buyers, whilst sellers appear to be acting voluntarily, and not under the pressure of any necessity to sell, whether as regards the quantity of shares parted with or the rates obtained. With abundance of money for such purposes, we are encouraged to look for the continuance of business on an extended scale, both in these and dividend mines. The latter stock is, however, scarce—actual transactions not representing a tithe of the inquiry. The speculative spirit is also slightly apparent for the youngest class of concerns, but at an almost nominal figure.

In the Metal Market—Copper is in good demand, and firm in price.—We are sorry to notice a fall at the Lead Ticketing, at Holywell, on Thursday, of about 2½ per cent., without any apparent justification, the market here being firm, and the demand steady.—Tin has been quiet this week, and but few transactions have taken place; holders are firm, and we hear of sales in Holland at 48½, being 1 florin above the sale price. There is no alteration in English tin.—Tin-plates are somewhat easier.

The price of gold in bars (standard) is 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; silver in bars (ditto), 5*s.* 0½*d.* per oz.; and new dollars, 4*s.* 11½*d.* per oz.

The London imports for the week comprise—from Stettin, 23,686 plates spelter, 8837 plates zinc; Christiana, 296 boxes nickel; Hamburg, 50 casks plumbago, 27 casks cobalt ore; Antwerp, 80 casks, 29 cases, 61 ingots zinc, 46 slabs, 31 casks spelter, 302 barrels, 50 casks nails; Gottenburg, 500 kegs, 400 bundles steel; Havre, 40 barrels zinc nails.

At Liverpool—from Baltimore, 14 casks zinc; Valparaiso, 2367 bags silver ore, 43 bags mixed ore, 1570 ingots, 1235 bars copper, and 40 tons regulus; Bremen, 10 kegs nails; Hamburg, 2235 plates spelter.

At Hull—Christiana, 51 cases nickel ore; Hamburg, 4166 plates spelter, 3 casks plumbago; Stettin, 3485 plates spelter, 65 casks plumbago.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Hamburg, 105 tons of spelter; Huasco, 242 tons copper regulus, 66 tons silver ore.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonard's lead ore varied from—Pontifex and Wood, 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per ton, to that of Sims, Willyams, and Co., 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Wheal Mary Ann sold two parcels of lead ore—84 tons at 21*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 54 tons at 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton: realising 2181*l.* 15*s.*

The Tamar Silver-Lead Mines have sampled 87 tons of rich silver-lead.

The Callington Mines expect to sample on Wednesday next a parcel of lead ores, about 45 tons.

At Merllyn, 35 tons of lead ore, the produce of July, were sold on Thursday, at 11*l.* 1*s.* per ton=386*l.* 15*s.*

Drake Walls Mine sold, on Saturday last, their July tin, for 1020*l.*, against a cost of about 800*l.* for that month.

Boscean Mine sold a parcel of black tin at 52*l.* 5*s.* per ton, which realised 114*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

A dividend of 6*l.* per share has been declared in Wheal Friendship.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold May and June, 3769*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*—Labour cost for May, 1084*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; June, 1305*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, 604*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; lord's dues, 251*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance of profit, 524*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; add balance from last account, 549*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*=1074*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Deduct dividend of 4*l.* per share (792*l.*): leaves balance in hand to next account, 282*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The 120 cross-cut has intersected Kneebone's branch; in the south and north caunter lodes the latter is 4 ft. wide, and no north wall as yet; it is composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The 110 east for the last 4 fathoms has yielded 9 tons per fm.; the rise in the back, 10 tons; the winze below, 5 tons; the 100 west, 2 tons; the winze below, 7 tons; the 90 west, 4 tons per fathom. Tilly's shaft, sinking under the 80, is yielding 20 tons per fathom for the length of the shaft. The 64 cross-cut north has intersected Cook's north lode; it is 3 ft. wide, a lode of great promise.

At the Herodsfoot meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working ending May 31st of 118*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, a balance in hand of 430*l.* 17*s.*, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 224*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* A dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared, payable after the 21st inst.

At the South Tolgus bi-monthly meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold (less dues), 2266*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*—Labour cost for May, 502*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; June, 514*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; merchants' bills, 319*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: leaving profit on the two months, 934*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; add balance in hand last account, 87*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, makes 1021*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*—less dividend, 768*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 253*l.* 13*s.* 11*s.* A dividend of 3*l.* per share was made. The 66 fm. level is driving east on the south lode, and a cross-cut driving towards the north lode. The 54 east has passed through 10 fms. of good orey ground, averaging 10 tons per fm.; the rise in the back turns out 2 tons. The south and Youren's lode have formed a junction in the 42, where, for the last 4 fms. driving, there has been a good course of ore, yielding 1½ ton per fm.; the end at present is split, but eastward there is a fine piece of ground, which is expected to turn out very productive. The 32 west, on Youren's lode, has been driven 14 fms. in the two months, through a fine course of ore, yielding 2½ tons per fm. of excellent quality; the quantity of ore estimated to have been discovered in the two months is 480 tons, and taken away 410.

At the Stray Park, Camborne Vean, and Wheal Francis Mines meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts for two months ending June showed—Tutwork cost, 403*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; merchants' bills, 247*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; tribute pay on ores sold the 5th June, 117*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; subsist, 171*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; lord's dues, 35*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; balance against adventurers at last account, 525*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*=1500*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*—Copper ores sold, 846*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; profit in Wheal Francis, 33*l.* 14*s.*: leaving balance against the adventurers, 620*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*—To meet which there are ores sold July 31, Stray Park, 704*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Wheal Francis, 592*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The report of Capts. E. Ralph and R. Pryor is among our Mining Correspondence.

At Bryn-Arian meeting, on Monday (Richard Hallett, Esq. in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 26*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, against which there were 20 tons of lead ore at grass. A call of 5*s.* per share was made, and from present prospects the concern will very nearly pay its own way. The produce lately has been about 12 tons a month, worth about 12*l.* per ton, but an increased quantity is now likely to be permanent. The mine is only 20 fathoms under adit, the western end from which has only been driven 22 fathoms. In the 10 it has been extended 40 fms., and eastward 30; the lode is 6 ft. wide, running east and west, with a slight underlie of 6 inches in a fm. Water-power plentiful.

At East Tamar meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 673*l.* 15*s.* 10*s.*; received for silver-lead ore, 906*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; fluor-spar, 26*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*=1606*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*—Cost-sheet for May, 535*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; June, 523*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; law expenses to the 30th Sept., 12*l.* 12*s.*; discount, 4*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; office expenses, one quarter, with rent, stationery, printing, &c., 28*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 501*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The liabilities to the 14th Oct. are estimated—Costs for July and August, 1060*l.*; office expenses, 30*l.*; dues, 369*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*=1459*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; against which is the above balance of 501*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and 72 tons of silver-lead ores sold on the 1st inst., about 920*l.*

At South Tamar meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 624*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; received for silver-lead ore, 1471*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; call, 1020*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*=3117*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*—Cost-sheet for May, 750*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; June, 788*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; moiety of the cost for stamping engine, 390*l.*; law charges to 30th of Sept., 28*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; discount, 10*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; London expenses, one quarter, with rent, stamps, printing, &c., 28*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 1121*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; due upon call, 104*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*=1225*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Estimated costs for July and August, 1600*l.*; office expenses, 30*l.*; dues, 392*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*=2022*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance of payments over receipts, 796*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; and second moiety of stamping engine, 390*l.*: against which there are 60 tons of silver ore sold on the 5th inst., about 979*l.* 10*s.*

At the Kingsett and Bedford meeting, on the 6th inst., a call of 3*s.* per share was made. The shaft east of Carpenter's is sunk 9½ fms. on the course of the lode, and good stones of lead ore breaking from this point.

The Kirkcudbrightshire quarterly account stands as follows:—Lead ore sold from May 1 to July 10, 1682*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; less May, June, and July costs, 1407*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; balance last account, 1*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance in hand, 272*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and 40 tons 17 cwts. ore sold 5th August, 397*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*—Stewart's shaft is down to the 86 fm. level, and they are driving east and west, the inclined plane being down to the level. The 74 has been extended 16 fms. west, and nearly under the orey ground in the level over; Gilpin's shaft is down to the 74, the east level extended 15 fms., and the west 16 fms., through a kindly lode. The 62 west is extended 5 fathoms through highly productive ground, and a rise put up through to the 50—making good tribute ground. The 50 has been driven 16 fms. through a good lode, and the 40 west 19 fms. through some small bunches of ore. In the whole 122 fathoms have been opened on the veins, and 159 tons of lead ore raised. Gilpin's shaft will be sunk below the 74 very shortly.

At Cefn Gwyn Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Expenditure up to date, 1200*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; payments made, 1034*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers of 169*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, which accounts were received and allowed. Mr. John Bowes was appointed the secretary and purser. The cost-book and other books, documents, and papers, were transferred into his custody for the future. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column; and the resolutions passed are among the advertisements. The shares are now fixed at 5000, of 1*l.* each—the present shareholders holding 2784, and 1216 the promoters apportion among themselves as a remuneration for the expenses they have incurred, and the attention hitherto bestowed by them in bringing the concern into its present favourable position, leaving 1000 shares now for distribution, at 1*l.* each, to the earliest applicants—the proceeds thereof to go as working capital. The mine will be managed by Capt. Sampson Trevethan. The committee appointed are Dr. Heathcock, Messrs. Thomas Jordan, and Thomas Smith; and a new lease for 21 years is agreed for on reasonable terms. The locality of the mine is in every respect favourable; the lodes are large champion ones, and with but a slight underlie, offering every inducement that they should be wrought effectually to a proper mining depth.

At the bi-monthly meeting of shareholders in Rhoswydol Lead Mines, on Tuesday (Captain J. Whitmore in the chair), the agent gave a satisfactory report of the workings for the past two months, during which Prosser's level had been driven 9 fathoms further east; Davies's level had been driven fathoms along the lode in the junction, and was producing from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead per fm., with every prospect of increasing as it is driven into the hill. The smithy level, which had recently been recommenced driving, was coming into ground that was saving work. The new Fox level was driven 7 fathoms, and would, when it reached the lode below the old Fox level, intersect it at 10 fms. below the old works. Stamps had been erected for dressing the poorer portion of the lode, and had commenced working during the last 14 days. The accounts of receipts and expenditure for the two months showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 23*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and 6 tons of ore ready for shipment.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the Dyfngwm Lead Mining Company, on Wednesday (W. Prosser, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine for June and July of 232*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, against which 13 tons of ore were ready for shipment. A call of 2*s.* per share was made, to meet the balance and cover the expense of working to the end August. Captain Matthew Francis, who had recently inspected the mine, attended the meeting, and gave a very satisfactory account of the prospects. The agent's report will be found in another column.

At East Wheal Rashleigh general meeting, the accounts, ending 31st July, amounting to 73*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, were passed, and a call of 1*s.* per share made. The report stated that the lode cut in the west level, a fortnight since, still continues its size (1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft.), and carries its head north, consisting of gossan, and some small strings of lead. The ground is changing for the better, being 10*s.* per fm. less than last setting. By the bearing of this lode, it is considered the same as Capt. Dunstan reported so favourably on some time since, which he inspected in the shaft. It shows favourable for making a good course of ore shallow. The present end is about 7 fms. from surface, and they have 11 fms. more to drive to get under the shaft. A good sump-house has been erected, and the ladders for footway are preparing, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.

At Wheal Arthur bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (H. J. Peirce, Esq., in the chair), Mr. Thomas Carpenter, the captain of the mine, produced some excellent samples of ore from the lode now worked on, which he stated were not to be surpassed from any mine at so shallow a level. The lode, he said, was greatly improving as they went down, and when cut in the 50 fm. level, which he recommended should be done without delay, they would have ore sufficient, and of excellent quality, to pay all the expense of a 60-in. cylinder engine, if one was required; but he did not think any engine would be required for some time to come. He also stated that they were driving the 50 fm. level south, and would cut the great lode, which at surface is 12 feet wide, in about three months. The explanations which he gave as to the general workings gave great satisfaction, and he stated his belief that Wheal Arthur would turn out to be one of the best mines in the district. They had now about 16 tons at surface, and 5 or 6 fathoms of the lode laid open, ready to be taken down as soon as the wheel and crusher were ready. The balance-sheet for the last two months was passed, and ordered to be entered in the cost-book. The accounts showed the amount of liabilities on the mine to be 117*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Cash in hand and to receive from calls, 338*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*: leaving a balance in favour of the mine of 221*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The committee was re-appointed for the ensuing two months, with the addition of Mr. Richards. Mr. Homersham and Mr. Fitzgerald were elected auditors.

Wheal May Mining Company general meeting (at which a considerable majority of shares were represented) was held on Thursday, at the offices of Mr. Peet, the secretary (F. Reynolds, Esq., in the chair). After the usual preliminaries, Capt. Thomas Carpenter, the agent, gave the following information respecting the present position and future prospects of the mine. He said that, looking at the mine altogether, it never presented so favourable an appearance as at present. The men had sunk 2 fathoms below the 10 fm. level on Tuesday night, when he was underground, and saw the new lift of pumps put to work at the lowest part of the shaft. All the pumps necessary to go down to the 20 fm. level were already on the mine, and the men had taken a contract to complete the work to the next level as speedily as possible. It would take about 10 weeks from the present period before the 20 fm. level was reached. The engine and pumps were working remarkably well; and although the engine would work up to 25 strokes per minute, and fork eight gallons of water per stroke, it was found quite sufficient

to work at four strokes per minute, and about 1½ ton of coals per week was the average consumption during the summer dry months. At the lowest point seen in the shaft the lode was still improving, being mixed with beautiful yellow ore, and as fine a prian as could be desired. The south wall was perfectly smooth, with a favourable underlay of 18 in. to a fm., and the lode was 2½ ft. wide. If this held good to the 20 fm. level, he would undertake in two months to return sufficient ore to repay the whole cost of the mine. He should have 60 to 70 tons in sight, and, according to several assays made, the ore, if sold for silver, would be worth from 30 to 36*l.* per ton, and if for copper 24*l.* per ton. Any agent was at liberty go underground, and examine into the truth of his present statements. There were about 2 tons of ore at surface from the back of the 10 fm. level, and also about 1 ton of the richest grey copper ore. About 6 fms. had been driven east in the 10 fm. level, and when Mr. Symons's land was cut the level would be about 31 fms. from surface. The lode was 22 in. going east towards the new grant. The mine was favourably situated, being only one mile and a quarter from Moditonham Quay, on the River Tamar, which enabled him to bring timber and coals to the mine at a low cost. He could not say too much in favour of the undertaking, and no mine in the district could show richer produce, nor could any new mine be found with better prospects. The information received from Captain Carpenter was considered satisfactory, and the thanks of the adventurers were given to him for his exertions; his expenses in coming to town were also paid. The financial position of the company showed a total of 171*l.* 2s., due to merchants, including all liabilities for machinery, against which, on the creditor side of accounts, stood 529*l.* 2s. 6d.: leaving a balance in favour of adventurers of 358*l.*, without accounting for the engine, machinery, &c., on the mine. The adventurers separated, highly satisfied with the state of affairs.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Black Craig Mines, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed a balance in hand of 139*l.* 15s. 2d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 27*l.* 8s. 5d. The agent's report, which will be found in another column, states that the mines are in a prosperous condition, and that the future raisings will be from 60 to 70 tons of ore per month.

At the East Tolgus bi-monthly meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed— Balance in hand from last account, 111*l.* 17s. 4d.—Costs for May and June, 143*l.* 9s.: leaving balance against the adventurers. 31*l.* 11s. 8d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made, to discharge the same and continue on the adit levels, until a proper spot is fixed upon for commencing a new engine-shaft.

At West Carn Brea meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed— Costs for May and June, 115*l.* 10s. 1d.; less deposit on commencing, 32*l.* —leaves 83*l.* 10s. 1d. to next account. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made to pay the same, and carry on the work. The engine-shaft is sinking by eight men, at 5*l.* per fm. and 5s. tribute on the tin, and down 13½ fms. from surface; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 4s. per sack, of 14 gallons, for tin.

At Wheal Daniel meeting (reported in our last), a call of 5*l.* was made.

At Devon Consols North a fine stone of ore has been cut.

A discovery which may lead to important results has just been made in Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers. Some very rich silver ore, in the form of grey oxide, has been broken in the 24 fathom level, an assay from which produced 2387 ozs. of fine silver to the ton. The lode, up to yesterday's report, continued to produce ore of the same quality. It is the opinion of the agent that they are near a large deposit.

From the Carbona Mines (Hayle) we have a favourable report by Mr. W. Truran, the underground agent, in which, after detailing the various workings, he says—"Our yield in black tin will now monthly increase, from the communication and ventilation being complete. Our present prospects may truly be considered most encouraging."

At East Russell, the men have got into the tunnel ground, and are driving west, having taken 6 fathoms to drive for 20*l.* The end produces a little ore, and looks promising. They have a fine cross-course a little a-head of them.

At Wheal Enys, the masons are making good progress with the engine-house and other buildings, and no exertions are spared to get the mine in fork as speedily as possible, when they not only expect to set tribute pitches, but are sanguine of a successful issue.

At West Towan, in the 20 cross-cut north, towards Great Towan lode, they have cut three branches, varying from 1 to 4 in. wide, rich for tin and copper ore, and, from every symptom, are near a productive lode. The lode in the winze under the 20 is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore. The new tin stamps have been put to work, from which large quantities of tin will be dressed in the coming winter.

At Wheal Oak, great expectations are entertained of meeting with ore in the 44 fathom level.

At Wheal Trewane, the old engine-shaft is down 30 fms. from the surface, and the level south is driven 17 fms.; the lode is 21 in. wide, good work for silver-lead; the north is driven 13 fms.; the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The 20 south is driven 54 fms. through a gossany lode, 2 ft. wide; the north is 49 fms. through a promising gossan lode, 21 in. wide. The 9 fm. level south is driven 35 fms. through a similar kind of lode; the north is 40 fms. through one 15 in. wide. The new engine-shaft is 75 fms. south of the old one; it is sunk 12 fathoms below the surface on the course of the lode, which is 2½ ft. wide, worth from 16*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. for silver-lead, according to Capts. Goldsworthy and Sando's estimate. The ground is easy for sinking; and, when down to the 25, it will come under the old men's working, and enable them to explore north and south.

At Wheal Langford they expect to commence putting the engine in the house on Monday—a full report will be found among the British Mines.

We are informed that nearly all the shares in the Sourton Consols Copper Mine are now taken, and that the greatest hopes are entertained, from present appearances, of speedy profitable results. From a recent report, from Capt. Jehu Hitchins, it appears the engine-shaft is down 18 fathoms, a deal of other useful work completed, the lode opened on 9 ft. wide, of a most promising character, and he strongly recommends active operations, which are fully warranted by appearances.

Some very satisfactory trials for lead are going on in Ireland—one in Armagh, and two in Monaghan, all of which are producing ore. They have not proceeded far enough to make much of a report, but we expect to receive further information in a week or two.

In our notice of the half-yearly meeting of the Holyford Copper Mining Association, we were compelled, by press of matter, to postpone the report of Mr. John Taylor, jun.; and we very much regret that, in consequence of our space still having large calls upon it, we can only now give a summary of its contents. After stating that the lode is a very remarkable one, that it is extraordinarily rich at times for a few fathoms in length, and that the branches of ore splice in a manner rarely witnessed, the average rate of productiveness very high, and that more ore will be discovered as the levels are driven through, he proceeds to describe the present workings of the mine. Mr. Taylor then recommends that the ground should be thrown open as quickly as possible, the returns reduced for the present from 60 to 40 tons per month, and some new capital provided for the machinery, which is absolutely necessary for the cheaper development of the mine. A powerful drawing machine should be procured and attached to the present pumping water-wheel—the removing of which, and building a new pit, is estimated at 100*l.*; the drawing machine, pulleys, kibbles, and chains, 235*l.*; and this would discharge more stuff in 6 hours than is now done with horses in 18. One man, at 2s. per day, could easily work the machine. One floor, with a self-acting railway to the dressing-floor, should be constructed, to reduce the dressing cost, which would involve an expense of about 130*l.* A small steam-engine might also be advantageously employed in crushing the stuff and dressing the halvans long accumulated; this would cost from 700*l.* to 750*l* At the Old Forge Mine, it is recommended to continue the adit level eastward, as the Holyford lode is supposed to cross the Old Forge lode in 15 or 20 fms. beyond the present end of the adit. The materials and machinery now at Old Forge might be removed for useful purposes to Holyford.

During last week, some of the London shareholders have visited the Macclesfield Copper Mine—having met by appointment the purser and practical agents on the spot, with whom they carefully examined the merits of the sett and the operations which are being carried on. The costeaning upon the new lode has been extended for upwards of 100 fathoms on its course, and an adit level is now driving that will give 25 fathoms of backs; and, judging from the lode in the costean pits, it is expected that the adit level will produce good quantities of ore. Several specimens, broken from the lode in the presence of the shareholders, were taken by them to London, and can be seen at the offices of the company.

The Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mine is spoken very highly of, as promising large and quick returns—the ground being laid open, and the presence of several fine lodes fully ascertained. We are assured, on good authority, that the shares are in demand at from 10*l.* to 12*l.*, and within the past week a considerable number has been disposed of to *bonâ fide* holders, and not on speculation. Full details concerning this mine will be found in other parts of our paper, to which we refer.

At Allt-y-Crib Mine they will again sample for this month 50 tons. They sold on the 8th inst. 50 tons at 11*l.* 6s., to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at a cost of about 300*l.* The pitwork is now complete, and the water is fast draining under the adit, and they hope very shortly to realise the resources of the old mine.

At Bwlch Consols they are at present raising 70 tons of ore monthly, and expect to bring this quantity regularly to market in the course of two or three months. Their present sales are giving a profit of 150*l.* per month.

Bronfloyd has sold in the last two months 10 tons at 10*l.* 17s. 6d., and 15 tons at 12*l.* 7s. 6d., leaving a profit of 50*l.* per month. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 10 fm. level under the adit, and the 10 fm. level will be driving in ore ground in the course of this week. The adit ends, both eastward and westward, are opening good ore ground.

At Caegynon they have now sunk the engine-shaft to 10 fms. under the adit, on the north lode, and also a winze 30 fathoms to the east of it, both in excellent courses of ore. They have now 400*l.* to 500*l.* worth of ore lying on the bank. They have a crushing mill erected, and a water course from the Rheidol will be made shortly, when the returns and profit will be good.

At Cwm Daren a 30-ft. wheel has just been erected, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with a 30-in. crushing mill and pumping apparatus. The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. in a splendid course of ore, which is daily improving, and there are many hundreds of pounds worth of ore lying on the surface.

At Daren Mines they are selling silver-lead and copper to the extent of 250*l.* a month; there are bargains let at 6s. 8d. and 10s. in 1*l.* Oliver's adit is driving on copper ore, and may be expected to improve, as it is now near the extensive range of ore ground seen in Francis's adit.

The sales from Penrhiw Mine are now about 10 tons per month, leaving a small profit.

At Grogwinian, the works are confined to the carrying on of levels beneath the old ore ground, from which very good ore is being raised, and every appearance is shown of a large and lasting work.

At Llawr-Cwmbach, there is good ore both in the 6 fm. level east and the sink upon it. A small crushing-mill is at work; and, in future, a sale will be made monthly.

It is with pleasure we learn the Bruich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries Company's advertisement has been well responded to. The 30th inst. is named for the closing of applications for shares, which are numerous, and the allotment will immediately follow. We can with confidence repeat what we stated last week—"that the concern appears to be both a solid and *bonâ fide* channel for investment, certain of realising very handsome returns."

Sales have been effected this week, in Mary Ann, Tremayne, and North Buller, at an advanced price; also in Alfred Consols, Bedford, Callington, East Pool, Lewis, North Pool, South Caradon, Trehane, Trelawny, Bodmin Consols, Cockley Beck, Cook's Kitchen, Devon and Courtenay, East Tamar, East Leisure, Heignston Downs, Hennock, North Buller, South Tamar, Trethevy, Wheal Zion, Devon Consols North, Wheal Fanny, West Providence, La Min, Merllyn, Treviskey and Barrier.

In Foreign shares, transactions have been done in Cobre, Copiapo, and Marmato, General Mining, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.

At the Worthing Mining Company's second annual meeting on Monday (Sir G. E. Hodgkinson in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 15,000*l.*; purchase of estate, 4614*l.* 15s.; sundries, 92*l.* 8s. 2d.; labour cost, 1048*l.* 10s. 4d.=20,755*l.* 13s. 6d.—Original purchase of 8000 acres, with interest, 8477*l.* 16s. 8d.; machinery, 2596*l.* 4s. 1d.; wages, salaries, &c., 3423*l.* 17s. 10d.; colonial committee, and expenses, 1723*l.* 18s. 3d.; freight, 403*l.* 14s. 1d.; legal and preliminary expenses, 2373*l.* 1s. 6d.; calls in arrear, 1114*l.* 14s. 5d.: leaving balance at the bankers, 642*l.* 6s. 8d. A full report will be found in another column.

The Australian Mining Company have received advices to the 7th April. Hagen's lode is 4 feet wide, and turning out good stones of yellow ore. Anstey's lode, on which they are now driving at the 13 fathom level, continues to yield good saving work for the stamps. It the 10 fathom level driving north, Baker's and the side lodes, which for some distance had been running parallel, have now separated and are diverging, Baker's lode towards the east, and the other westward, the ground between being easier. This is considered satisfactory, and it is intended, after holeing into the winze (sunk 6 fathoms north of Phillips' winze from the adit to the 10 fathom level), to cut into each lode, and ascertain their value, &c. There is a very large quantity of ore ground fit for the stamps when they are ready, which is expected to be in about a fortnight. Alexander's lode, at the present level, is not looking so well. Downes' yields now in the lode spar, pretty well spotted with yellow ore. Preparations are being made for an immediate shipment of 40 tons of ore.

From Linares the advices are to the 2d inst. San Tomas engine-shaft is completed to the 55, and in 10 days they will be prepared to sink deeper. The 55, west of Wilson's, has a leader of lead yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and letting down a stream of water. The stopes around Tanteo winze are turning out well; three Englishmen, with three Spanish labourers, have broken 70 tons of ore from them in the last month, and they expect 50 more for the present one. The tribute ground continues to be productive—18 pitches working at 30s. per ton, including dressing. Ore raised in July, 224 tons, and every reason to expect the same for Aug. Lead weighed in, Aug. 2, 38 tons 6 cwts.: total in stock, 720 tons 2 cwts. Pig-lead smelted to Aug. 2, 22 tons 12 cwts.: total in stock, 223 tons.

From the Imperial Brazilian the advices are to the 28th June, and of the same gloomy character as to the returns. Gibson's shaft, however, is getting down speedily; it is now 5½ fms. below the 24 fm. level. Thomas's vein, to the south of the shaft, has been all taken away to the said level; it is, therefore, of vital importance that Gibson's should be down, and the level driven onward under this orey ground; a reward has been offered the men to stimulate extra exertion, and with good effect. The month's produce of gold from Gongo is 7 lbs. 6 ozs. 12 dwts.; Bananal, 7 lbs. 11 ozs. 17 dwts.: total, from 1st January, Gongo, 45 lbs. 0 ozs. 10 dwts.; Bananal, 49 lbs. 9 ozs. 17 dwts.

From the National Brazilian, the advices are to the 26th of June. The Cocaes Mine is much improved in prospects, as well as in gold produce —the total produce for the month being mcs. 28 5 0 30; and from Cuiaba, 10 0 3 54=mcs. 38 5 4 12.

From the St. John del Rey the advices are to the 28th June. The produce for May was 26,894 oits., equal to 258·37 lbs. troy. Stamps working during the month, average 116·98 heads. The assets amount to 9793*l.* 15s. 8d.—Cost for May (including extra charges for duty, commission, &c., as specified last month), 6057*l.* 11s. 3d.: leaving a profit of 3736*l.* 4s. 5d. The produce, as far as received, is low for June, the stone being unusually poor. The two amalgamation house arrastres got to work late on the 27th.

The United Mexican advices are to the 30th June. The Rayas Mines have undergone considerable fluctuations in the month, the result of which is an excess of expenditure amounting to $19,082 6 3. The cross-cut at San Ignacio has not yet reached the vein. At the Mina Grande ore has presented itself at La Bomba, producing 100 mcs. per monton, worth $50 per carga. The want of ventilation and intrusion of water prevents the progress that otherwise would be made; all the disposable power is now put to drive a level to give air, and, when effected, a thorough investigation of this promising point will follow.

From Santiago de Cuba the advices are to the 10th July. No progress made in sinking the shaft at Perseverancia, or in the 32 fm. level, on account of the water being in. The 22 east yields about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. A winze is sinking from the 10 to the 22, to prove the lode and for ventilation. The stopes below the 10, at Taylor's, are turning out from 5 to 6 tons per fm. The three shafts at San Joaquin are suspended for the time, all the mule power being required to keep the water at Perseverancia; and a crush in Victoria shaft will take months to repair. We hope next advices will prove more cheering.

Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. (under date Hull, August 14th), state that the business done in mining shares since their last has not been extensive. Tremaynes have been in request; Alfreds, Trefusis, and West Tolgus are offering without finding buyers. Wellingtons are flat, but there are buyers at low prices.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 115; sold, 59.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 74; sold, 50.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14—North Percy Hartley 13—New Tanfield 12 9—Redheugh Main 11 6—Tanfield Moor 12 6—Tanfield Moor Bates 12 3—West Wylam 12 9—Wall's-End Gosforth 13 6—Northumberland 13 3—Eden Main 14—Belmont 14—Braddyll 14 9—Hetton 14 9—Haswell 15—Lambton 14 6—Russell's Hetton 14 6—Stewart's 14 9—Denison 13 3—Heugh Hall 13 9—Maclean's Tees 12 9—Tees 14 9—Derwentwater Hartley 14—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21.—Sidney's Hartley 14.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Grindrod, Birkenhead, Chester, for an improvement in the machinery for communicating motion from steam-engines or other motive power, and in the construction of rudders for vessels.

J. Plant, Beswick, Manchester, for improvements in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

S. Moulton, Bradford, Wilts, for certain improvements in the preparation of gutta percha and caoutchouc, and in the application thereof.

A. N. Derode, No. 37, Rue St. Roch, Paris, France, for a certain process for uniting cast-iron to cast-iron and other metals, and for uniting other metals together.

J. B. Blundell, New-cross-road, Kent, for improvements in machinery for sweeping and cleansing roads and ways.

H. Glynn, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, and R. Appel, Gerrard-street, Soho, for improvements in the manufacture or treatment of paper or fabrics, to prevent copies or impressions being taken of any writing or printing thereon.

T. Skinner, Sheffield, for improvements in producing ornamental surfaces on metal and other materials.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Fisher and Bramall, Sheffield, crank-handled screw-tang file.—A. Babett, Newgate-street, military-sleeved shirt front.—J. Fuller and Co., Southwark, neoteric ventilating hat.—T. Porter, Manchester, hooks and eyes for connecting articles of dress.—Myers and Son, Birmingham, peristaltic pen.—J. H. Ferguson and Co., Queen-street, Cheapside, railway companion.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

EMPLOYMENT OF IRON FOR PAVING PURPOSES.—Among the numerous kinds of material which have been experimented on for paving roads, iron has received, perhaps, less attention than any other substance suitable for the purpose, probably from its comparative high cost. Messrs. T. Allan and Co., of the Springbank Iron-Works, Glasgow, have patented a new description of pavement, constructed entirely of cast-iron plates, of which a specimen has been laid outside the principal gates of the works, and has stood the heavy traffic of the loaded waggons for several months, without injury or displacement. The pavement consists of two sizes of cast-iron plates, 18 in. square, and 18 by 36 in., so that in laying they may break joint. In substance they are 1 in. thick, half of which thickness is solid. The upper surface ½ in consists of alternate ridges and furrows, each ¾ in. apart, the ridges open at intervals to form a foothold for the horses both ways; a ledge all round projects downwards about an inch, and a feather also crosses in each direction, giving a firm hold in the asbes and sand, concrete, or any other material which may be used. These cast-iron plates may stand slow heavy traffic, but we fear they will be found quite inapplicable to the continuous concussive action of rattling carts, omnibuses, and carriages, to which street traffic is liable. The pavement weighs 2½ cwts. to the superficial yard.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR 50 TONS SILVER-LEAD ORE FROM ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 8th August.

Bidders.	*Amounts Bid.*
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£11 6 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 0 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11 4 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 13 0
Tamar Smelting Company	9 17 0

Sold at the Mine, on the 11th of August.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Wheal Mary Ann	84	£21 8 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	54	7 1 6	Tamar Smelting Co.

Tickетings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 14th August.

Maesyrerwddu	81	£11 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	18	12 18 6	ditto
Coetia Llys	10½	12 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Hendre	9	10 5 0	ditto
ditto	9	10 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	6	10 5 6	Mather & Co.
ditto	4	8 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	84	10 10 0	ditto
Talacre	30	11 13 0	ditto
Lloc	36	11 3 6	ditto
Merllyn	35	11 1 0	ditto
Bwlchgwyn	30	10 10 0	ditto
Shalleo	40	16 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	4½	14 0 0	J. P. Eyton.

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, 14th August.

Newtonards	100	£10 5 6	Sims & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Grogwinian	10	£10 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Wheal Rose	37	14 16 0	ditto
ditto	35	13 1 0	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	18	12 1 6	T. Somers.
Wheal Trelawny	98	19 9 0	Tamar Smelting Co.
Tamar	43½	18 7 6	ditto
ditto	43½	18 7 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

BLACK TIN

Sold at Treloweth, on the 9th of August.

Mine.	*Tons c. qr. lbs.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Amount.*	*Purchasers.*
Boscean	2 3 3 24	£52 5 0	£114 17 1	L. C. & W. Daubuz.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Drakewalls	7	£51 5 0	J. H. Enthoven & Co.
ditto	3½	42 5 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 23, and Sold at Swansea, August 12, 1851.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Cobre	100	17	£12 15 0	Knockmahon	50	9½	£ 6 17 6
ditto	95	17	12 13 6	Berehaven	124	11½	8 13 0
ditto	92	16½	12 13 0	ditto	84	11½	8 11 6
ditto	51	24½	18 1 6	Burra Burra	47	36½	28 12 6
ditto	49	24½	17 18 6	ditto	45	37	29 5 6
ditto	48	24½	18 0 0	Kaw-aw	60	15	10 18 6
Cuba	121	14½	10 17 0	ditto	15	8	5 5 6
ditto	80	14½	10 9 0	Ballymurtagh	66	4½	3 1 6
ditto	55	22	15 18 6	ditto	5	41	30 8 0
Knockmahon	110	8½	6 6 0	Tungkillo	3	14½	11 0 0
ditto	61	8½	6 0 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	435	£6307	1 6	Burra Burra	92	£2662	15 0
Cuba	256	3024	14 6	Kaw-aw	75	734	12 6
Knockmahon	221	1401	10 0	Ballymurtagh	71	354	19 0
Berehaven	208	1796	0 0	Tunckillo	3	33	0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	136	£1464 8 3
Freeman and Co.	101	816 7 0
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	130	1291 13 0
Sims, Willyams, & Co.	105	2345 5 0
Vivian and Sons	201	2148 17 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	95	1204 2 6
Mines Royal	258	2138 10 0
Schneider and Co.	56	637 10 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	123	2203 4 9
F. Bankart	162	2064 15 0
Total	1361	£16,314 12 6

Copper Ores for Sale 26th August.—Berehaven, 125, 124, 103, 99, 25—Santiago, 95, 90 72, 52, 42, 45, 3, 2, 2, 1—Cobre, 77, 73, 60, 54, 50, 23—Cuba, 54, 43, 39, 35, 27, 22, 2—Montreal 56, 52, 39, 38—Spanish, 64, 60—Kaw-aw, 58, 30, 26, 4, 1—Knockmahon, 99—Wallah Wallah, 9, 1.—Total, 1976 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9¾	£ 7 3 6	£97 4 0
Foreign	19¾	14 14 0	86 7 6
Sale	16	£11 19 6	£88 15 0

Totals—British 500; Foreign, 861 = 1361 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¾	£ 6 6 0	£97 16 6
Foreign	22½	16 18 0	85 5 6
Sale	17½	£13 1 0	£87 10 6

Totals—British, 912; Foreign, 1619 = 2531 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, August 14.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 1631—West Caradon 350—Mark Valley 226—Fowey Consols 230—Wheal Friendship 200—Holmbush 152—Phœnix Mines 150—Bedford United Mines 141—West Wheal Jewel 61—Creeg Brawa 40—Wheal Gorland 12.—Total, 3183 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 858—Par Consols 327—South Caradon 267—Treavean and North Barrier 265—South Tolgus 257—Wheal Comfort 245—Treleigh Consols 120.—North Tolgus 33—West Tretheilan 17—Richards's Ore 12.—Total, 2401 tons.

*** An unusual pressure of mining news compels us to postpone the conclusion of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's interesting answer to the deputation of coal miners.

VAUXHALL—Mrs. GRAHAM'S BENEFIT, on MONDAY. BALLOON ASCENT. MRS. GRAHAM, THE ONLY ENGLISH FEMALE ÆRONAUT, will make an ASCENT in her Splendid Balloon. Doors open at Six. The Ascent at Seven precisely. Admission 2s. 6d. On TUESDAY, GRAND GALA AND MAGNIFICENT FETE. On WEDNESDAY, GRAND NOCTURNAL FLOWER SHOW. Brilliantly Illuminated, on an Entirely Novel System, presenting A FLORAL FETE BY NIGHT. The remaining portion of £225 to be awarded in Prizes. Open to ALL the FLORISTS OF ENGLAND. Doors open at Six. Admission 2s. 6d. THURSDAY; GRAND BAL MASQUE, on the Usual Extensive Scale of Magnificence. Arban's Inimitable Orchestra, and Four Bands. Tickets 5s. In order to Comply with a Generally Expressed Desire, and to Afford Visitors from the Provinces and Foreigners the Opportunity of Witnessing one of these Celebrated Masked Fetes, the Price of Admission has been REDUCED TO FIVE SHILLINGS. Doors open at Ten.—N.B. The Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, in consequence of the Early Closing of the Crystal Palace, will open, on Ordinary Nights, One Hour Earlier—viz., Seven o'Clock. All the varied Amusements will take Place Every Evening in their Ordinary Routine. Open Every Evening, including SATURDAY. 43

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. R. Symons will be in town on or about the 23d inst., with maps of Camborne and Illogan districts, &c. He may then be found at the office of Mr. Trenery, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

"A Shareholder" (City) can obtain all the information he requires at the office.

"Corunbienais" (East Wheal Crofty), enquires "What has been the result of Mr. James Crofts' consolidated management of 1st September, 1846? out of the eight mines so consolidated only one or two exist; and, although they are not prizes, are all the rest blanks?" The mines alluded to were Lamberoos, Concord, and Walter, in Devon; Wheals Mary, Prince Edward, Holywell, and Lostwithiel Consols, in Cornwall; and the Ecton Mines, in Staffordshire. The plan for consolidated management originated with Mr. Crofts, on consulting parties interested it was highly approved of, and they assisted in drawing up the prospectus, in which a meeting was advertised for the 29th Sept., but which was not held, and the scheme was never matured. Persons having a desire to know the subsequent history and progress of the eight mines in question, have only to read and study carefully the columns of the *Mining Journal*. We know not what motive has induced our East Crofty correspondent to stir up a matter projected years since, but never carried out, but if he wishes particulars of those mines in the list which have proved worthless, he had better refer to Messrs. Snell, London and Callington, Cornwall.

"Verax" is refered to our notice of last week to "H. D. W.;" the prices quoted in both mines may be relied on—business actually took place at 21*l.*, though "Verax" could only get 18*l.* from his own broker. We hear daily of wider differences than this; and parties who have either to buy or sell should make inquiries in more than one quarter before they conclude business; in fact, that is the only legitimate way of ascertaining what the regular market price is.

MENDIP HILLS.—The communication of "M. A." (Great St. Helen's) can only appear with the writer's name attached. If "M. A." be a shareholder, there can be no difficulty in procuring the information from the office.

"An Engineer" (Birmingham).—James Watt was born June 19, 1736. His first patent is dated June 5, 1769, which Parliament extended in 1775 for 25 years, in consideration of the national importance of the inventions, and the difficulty and expense of introducing them to public notice. He died at his house at Heathfield, in the county of Stafford, on the 25th August, 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-four, after having realised an ample fortune—the well-earned reward of his industry and ability.

"J. M." (Deptford).—Vignoles's luminous description of Mr. Clegg's beautiful dry gas meter, with diagrams, appeared in the *Mining Journal* of March 11, 1843.

The communication of "A Censor" is declined.

"G. B." (Highbury).—The first experimental trip of the *Archimedes* steam screw-ship was in August, 1839, when she went from London to Portsmouth, and on returning burst the boiler, which put an end to the experiment. On Monday, the 14th October, 1839, she went to Gravesend and back, at the rate of nine miles an hour with, and six against, the tide. One mile was accomplished in six minutes.

Mr. Bagge's paper on the Magneto-Electric Telegraph shall appear in our next.

"J. B." (Kent).—32s. 6d. per share was the total amount of dividends paid up to the end of February last, and the last one paid, 7s. 6d. per share, was prior to that date.

"S. G." (Clapham Common).—We have no doubt but that our correspondent, in his tour through the mining districts of Cornwall, from the enquiries he made, found much to condemn in many proposed adventures brought out in London as great concerns, but which he found next to worthless; we also give him credit for the best of intentions, by putting persons on their guard, still we do not not think such generally sweeping charges as are contained in his communication should be made without specifying names, as many hopeful young adventures would suffer with fictitious ones. We are continually cautioning the public, and recommending the very same course as "S. G." has followed—they should go and see for themselves. If our correspondent will favour us with the name or names of parties, and worthless setts, such as he describes, the former trying fraudulently, and under false colours, to foist the latter on the public for the sake of private pelf, we will most willingly publish his letter, and leave the parties to the public indignation which would ensue.

"T." (Redruth).—From a knowledge of the individual, we should say he would most certainly defend the action. We should advise our correspondent to settle the matter if possible without law—even if he obtains something less than what he believes himself entitled to.

"C. T." (Brussels).—Fire-clay is found in great abundance at Sorbas, in the province o Almeria, likewise at Zamora, Alava, and several parts of Galicia—kaolin is likewise abundant. The porcelain manufactured at Seville is obtained from the kaolen of Nijar

"Syphon" (Blairdardie).—Provided the pipe is well made and thoroughly air-tight, and the ejection end of the incline be *below* the horizontal level of the *bottom* of the water to be drained, as soon as the air is withdrawn from the pipe the water will follow, and continue to flow, as long as the lower end of the perpendicular pipe in the pit remains under water. It is of no consequence in a philosophical view, how long the legs of a syphon are provided, the ejection orifice is below the vessel or reservoir to be emptied. It is, of course, a matter of £. s. d.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1851.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The condition of the colliery population of this kingdom has long been a subject of absorbing interest, and loud has been the public outcry for the adoption of some means by which their burthens should be lightened, their physical means generally improved, a sufficient education secured for their children, and ameliorative measures adopted for preventing, as far as possible, destruction to life and health, during their laborious occupation in the blackness of the mine. *Vox populi, vox Deus est*, and never is the public voice simultaneously raised in vain in behalf of a legitimate, a humane, or a clearly-reasonable and progressive object. By the pressure from without, means have tardily been taken to ascertain the exact position of the mining population, those particular evils which might be removed, and the best means to place them, as a body, on a proper footing in the great scale of civilization; and it is most gratifying to learn from the report of Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, the Government Commissioner, which has just been issued, and which is now before us, that all classes in the several districts are alive to the subject, that an incalculable amount of good has already been effected, and that a marked change for the better has already been observed in the conduct, habits, and industrial pursuits of this portion of society. These reports from commissioners appointed to inspect certain localities, public institutions, or branches of manufacture, must eventually prove of immense benefit to society: the information which, through the press, they convey, and which by no other means could it obtain, is wafted over every part of the empire, and a knowledge of the wants, the distresses, and the peculiarities of each class of society, strongly impressed upon the minds of all.

The present is the fourth report on this subject made by Mr. Tremenheere; previous to which Mr. Scriven, Mr. Horne, Dr. Mitchel, and Sir Thomas Tancred had imparted information to the Government, the whole extending over a period of ten years; and we have no hesitation in saying that the present is not only the most gratifying as to the facts detailed, but also as showing increased facilities of obtaining evidence of the real state of things, and also a zealous anxiety to enter into that full and impartial investigation of the question which its importance demands. Former reports bared to the mind's eye the semi-barbarous habits of the population of the coal districts, almost raising a belief that any attempt at reclamation was hopeless; the present one evidences that the attempt has been made, and with the most successful results. It commences with the South Staffordshire district, in which considerable improvement has taken place. Since the report of last year, we are informed that, in addition to much gradual progress in regard to the means of cleanliness and the common decencies of life that has taken place throughout the many square miles covered with dwellings along the length and breadth of this coal basin, the populous town of Bilston, near its centre, has obtained for itself a local sanatory Act of Parliament. Nine-tenths of the rate-payers of the adjoining town of Wednesbury have applied to place that town within its provisions, and the benefits resulting from the measures taken will probably lead to its extension to other large masses of the population. With respect to the general tone of morals, an alteration greatly for the better has taken place within living memory; cruel sports have decreased, scenes of violence less frequent, language and manners are improved, and drunkenness appears on the decline. One crying reproach, however, we regret to say, still remains in full force—that of sacrificing the best interests of their children by sending them to work at the earliest possible age, in order to profit by the small sums they can earn. There is little excuse for this, where wages are high—in the iron-works ranging from 15*s.* to 3*l.* per week. The children are sent to school to get some little learning, but as soon as they can make out some simple words, put down a few figures, and write little more than their own names, they are taken away, at ages varying from 8 to 10, seldom remaining after the latter. When taken away at this tender age, they not only soon lose all they had learned, but they are deprived of what is of more importance—the salutary discipline of mind and character, the moral training which would be derived from an additional year at school, at an age, too, when it would be impressed fully on their young minds. Mr. Tremenheere has, therefore, suggested that two money prizes of 3*l.* and 4*l.* per annum should be given to the most successful boys in each school; and this being about half what lads of 10 and 11 years of age can earn, it has been ascertained that the competition for these prizes would be a great inducement to parents to keep their children at school a year longer than they do at present. No sooner was the suggestion canvassed in the district than the following firms nobly came forward with annual subscriptions, amounting to 155*l.* a year, which will enable the experiment to be made the first year on 18 national schools in West Bromwich, Oldbury, Dudley, Tipton, Wednesbury, Bilston, Willenhall, Ettingshall, Coseley, and Wolverhampton, containing 2000 children.

Williams Brothers	£10	Edward Cresswell and Sons	£5
Thomas Davies and Son	10	Patent Shaft Company	5
W. and J. Sparrow and Co.	10	Parkfield Company	5
John Bagnall and Sons	10	H. B. Whitehouse	5
Richard Haines and Sons	10	George R. Hickman and Son	5
Executors of the late William Ward	10	W. H. Dawes	5
Burrows and Hall	10	John and Edward Walker	5
George Jones	10	William Bennitt	5
W. Bullock and Co.	5	R. Rant	5
T. and J. Badger and Co.	5	Joseph Bennitt	5
William Baldwin	5		
Edward Page and Sons	5	Total	£155
Richard Smith	5		

Mr. Walter Williams, whose name stands at the head of the list, has consented to act as treasurer; Mr. W. Williams, jun., his son, as secretary; the Archdeacon of Stafford has consented to be president; and the Dean of Walsall vice-president; and we cannot for a moment doubt but that the enlistment of such parties, in a campaign for the amelioration of the position of the labouring classes, will promote their best interests, secure their gratitude, and arouse a feeling of anxiety for mental culture and independence.

The report next takes into consideration the truck system in South Staffordshire, and a more dishonest, mean, and degrading system of evasion of the laws, by men who we suppose are looked up to in society as gentlemen, and men of honour and probity, we never before witnessed. The following precious detail is given by Mr. Duignan, of Walsall, the solicitor to the Anti-truck Associations, of which there are five in the district:—"The truck-paying masters are about a dozen, including three of the largest employers in the district—Mr. George Jones, Mr. Sparrow, and Mr. Lloyd (a member of the Society of Friends). The others are Messrs. Cresswell, Mr. H. B. Whitehouse, Mr. Hartland, Mr. Fryer, banker and magistrate, Mr. John Jones, magistrate, Mr. J. James, Mr. Vernon (Bilston), Mr. James Marlow, Messrs. Coleburn and Grocelt, &c. They employ altogether, I should think, upwards of 7000 people. In addition to these, there is a considerable number of smaller iron-masters and contractors who keep, or are interested in, truck-shops. It is well known, and I have had it out in evidence frequently, that the profits of a truck-shop are from 7 to 10 per cent., besides from four to six months' credit on the amount of goods sold in it. It is, therefore, too valuable a thing to them to be easily given up, when they have once adopted it. The profits of the shop in large works amount to a very large sum, as may be exemplified in this way:—Say that the wages paid are 1000*l.* per week, or 52,000*l.* per annum, and that one-third of this, or 17,000*l.*, passes through the shop. Ten per cent. on this sum is 1700*l.* a-year. To this is to be added from four to six months' interest on the above sum of 17,000*l.*, at 3 per cent., in consequence of the credit to that extent given by the merchant who supplies the goods to the iron-master, or about 200*l.* more, making a profit altogether of nearly 2000*l.* per annum from the truck-shop. The consequence is that, in order to defend this system, several of the firms brought down counsel from London to defend the cases we had against them, and one firm did so no less than eight or ten times. It has only ended in their resorting to evasions, and until the Act is altered nothing effectual can be done." Here we have one of those sleek, honesty and peace-loving saints, called Quakers, unblushingly committing a continuous system of illegality and fraud, and two magistrates openly evading and defying those laws they were placed on the bench to defend and administer—an upright and consistent Ministry would have their names struck from the commission of the peace. Altogether about 600 informations have been laid, and 250 convictions obtained, and yet it is considered that the system has not been reduced 5 per cent. Our space will not allow us to go further into the subject at present, but we shall proceed with Derbyhire, Northumberland, and Durham in our next.

"It never rains but it pours," is an adage applied to many of the daily circumstances of life, and we regret to find that, at the present moment, it is too well adapted to coal-mining accidents, particularly in the coal field in the neighbourhood of Bristol, where after years without an accident of any serious magnitude, we have had, within a mere few weeks, to record several of a most painful and distressing nature. Among the accidents in our impression this day will be found a summary of one which took place at Bedminster, through the breaking of the rope, by which five persons were killed on the spot and dreadfully mutilated, while one old man fell down on hearing of the occurrence, through fear for his son's life, and almost instantly expired. The son, however, was at work in the seam, and was uninjured. The pit which they descended was one on the Malago Vale Coal Works, belonging to Messrs. Reynolds & Co., 240 fms. deep, and the rope commensurately (as was conceived) strong, having been in use only a year, and examined carefully, as was the custom, the night before. It was 6¼ inches wide by 2 inches thick; and when the box with its victims was within a few feet of the bottom, the rope gave way, close to the wheel, as it was unwound by the steam-engine, and the whole, nearly 240 fms., weighing 3 tons, with the great iron bonnet used to protect the men from falling stones, fell on them, crushing them to instant death. Many hours elapsed before the bodies could be obtained: first a round rope was spliced on to a 150 fms. of flat, borrowed for the occasion; but when two men, named Reynolds and Lovell attempted to descend, having got two-thirds down, they gave the signal to be drawn up, stating, that the twisting of the round rope, and the consequent oscillation, rendered it totally unsafe to go deeper. Another length of 100 fms. of flat rope was, therefore, obtained, and spliced on to the 150 fms., and with much exertion and considerable alarm, after a lapse of 11 hours, the bodies were drawn up. It was a ghastly and an awful sight: the greatest excitement prevailed among the crowds which had assembled; some women were frantic with grief, others fainted into a happy temporary insensibility, while screams and lamentations resounded on all sides. On closely examining the rope, it is evident not to have been cut or tampered with, but a flaw is to be seen which makes it certain it was not fit for use; and we do trust a most searching inquiry will take place into the whole of the circumstances. Indeed, we are informed that the excitement is so great in the neighbourhood that a numerously-signed petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State, requesting that an experienced inspector might be sent down to watch the proceedings at the coroner's inquest. Such, however, was not the case; the coroner gave the usual notice to the Secretary of State, but no reply was obtained. We had not received the result of the inquest when we went to press, but much contradictory evidence was given as to the quality of the rope, and two of the men, H. Watts and W. Smith, who had the courage to speak the truth, said they should lose their work for what they had said that day. The latter gave his evidence much excited, and when told the pieces of rope produced were those taken out of the pit, as proved by the police-inspector, he said, "It is a wilful lie." We are happy to say the coroner expressed his determination to sift the affair to the bottom. We shall resume the subject in our next.

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the annual report and accounts of the Worthing Mining Company, which will be found in another column. The report explains very clearly the position and prospects of the company, without holding out any *exaggerated* expectations to the shareholders. We have good reason for believing that as soon as the steam-engine is at work (which it was expected to have been about May or June last), the results will be very satisfactory indeed; and the fully-confirmatory opinions of the chairman of the Burra Burra Company, coupled with the fact of his recent purchase of 100 shares in the concern, must tend to impart great confidence to the shareholders. Mr. Beck considers the mines no longer speculative, but that, shortly after the machinery is at work, tribute pitches will be set, and ores shipped.

Since the meeting, we observe that the *Taglioni* has arrived, bringing the box of specimens of copper ore now being raised, and which must be interesting to the shareholders.

"Comparisons are odious," but we cannot help referring to the financial statement of this company in connection with that of another Australian company, whose affairs have unhappily been so much discussed of late. Take the item, for instance, of "office expenses," the one is 5413*l.* 16s. 10d. for London alone, being about 900*l.* a year, while those in the colony are about the same amount in addition! The office expenses of the other are only 484*l.* 8s. 1d., or about 242*l.* per annum, and *none* in the colony. It is evident that the direction of the Worthing Company are men of business, and are sincere in their desire to develope the property legitimately.

Letters and papers from South Australia, to the 4th of April, have been received. The Share Market appears to have been very dull—Burra Burras had fallen from 195*l.* to 172—1*l.*, cash; Princess Royal, 12*l.*—15*l.*; Mount Remarkable, 6½*l.*: most other shares were merely nominal. The first cargo of copper ore from Port Wakefield had left for England. In consequence of good news from the Geraldine Mine, the shares had risen to 100 per cent. premium.

The following details of the exports of metallic copper, the produce and manufacture of the colony, will be of interest:—

Exports of Copper from South Australia during the year 1850—(*Valued at* 75*l. per ton*).

Shipped to—	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Value.
Singapore	722	4	1	27	£54,166 16 10
England	541	13	1	9	40,624 19 10
Calcutta	274	0	0	0	20,550 0 0
Bombay	247	0	2	15	18,527 7 6
Madras	114	8	1	9	8,581 4 0
Batavia	20	0	0	0	1,500 0 9
Mauritius	6	8	2	0	481 17 9
Neighbouring colonies, principally for transhipment	278	15	2	0	20,908 2 4
Total	2204	10	3	4	165,340 8 9

SHIPPERS.

Patent Copper Co.	*Tons* 787	10	2	6	A. L. Elder and Co.	*Tons* 30	10	0 0
C. and F. J. Beck	360	3	0	13	William Owen	20	0	0 0
South Aus. Mining Assoc.	297	11	0	0	William Paxton	20	0	0 0
N. P. Le Bair	159	15	0	20	J. B. Montafiore and Co.	11	1	0 0
W. Younghusband and Co.	127	10	0	15	Philip Levi	11	11	2 11
Crane and Co.	75	0	0	8	A. Scott	10	0	0 1
H. J. Penny and Co.	74	0	0	13	South Australian Company	2	8	2 1
J. Close	60	0	0	0	J. Morphett	2	8	2 0
John Baker	54	6	0	1	Bunce Brothers and Co.	2	0	0 0
J. F. Bennett	50	0	0	0				
Yatala Smelting Company	48	15	0	0	Total	2204	10	3 4

A steam-engine of 250-horse power, and 90-inch cylinder, for the use of the Burra Burra Mine, had arrived: none of the machinery at the Port being sufficient to land the massive iron-work, the cylinder weighing 18 tons, and each half of the bob from 14 to 15 tons, the directors had engaged Messrs. Wyatt to make the necessary blocks and sheaves, which were nearly completed, and highly spoken of for their excellent workmanship.

From Sydney, we learn that a lot of 24 tons superior Yatala ingot copper brought 75*l.* 10s. per ton; whilst a small quantity from Mr. Glason's mines, near Bathurst, was sold, after a spirited competition, at 75*l.* 15s.; but this must to some extent be considered a fancy price, consequent upon the interest taken in the sale of the first lot of Australian ingot copper.

Government Mine Inspectors.—It is rumoured that Mr. J. Kenyon Blackwell has resigned the appointment he holds under the Government as an inspector of coal mines. No reason has been assigned why he should so soon relinquish an office for the efficient discharge of the duties of which he is in every way so well qualified; but we presume the inadequate remuneration for the onerous and laborious services required is the chief, if not the only cause. If this be the case, the remedy rests with the Government, whose duty it is to select first-rate men to fill this important office. These cannot be obtained for second or third-rate salaries. Some of the large coalowners in the north pay more than double the amount of the Government salaries to their chief viewers; and it is unreasonable to expect that such men will serve the public for less than half of their present salaries. Parsimony in this respect, and in limiting the number of inspectors to only four, is most ill-judged and unwise economy, and seriously militates against the beneficial operations of the Act of Parliament. Now that the session has closed, it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will have leisure to turn his attention to these matters, and promptly provide remedies for the evils complained of in the administration of this law.

Electro-Magnetism as a Motive-Power.—At Portsmouth, on Wednesday, the Lords of the Admiralty inspected the model invented by Mr. Hay (for auxiliary screw vessels) to supersede steam. As the motive power (the galvanic battery) is to supply the place of the boiler, the machinery will be much less cumbersome, occupy less space, and be less complicated than the ordinary steam-engine; great space will be obtained for provisions, &c., now occupied by the coal bunkers, steam funnel, casing, &c. Their lordships felt much interested, and remained a considerable time inspecting the arrangements, paying considerable attention to the observations of Mr. Hay, who merely asked their permission for trifling alterations to be made in the fly-wheel and beam, and stated that nothing more would be worth while doing until the economical battery he had at present under trial had succeeded; that all battery arrangements brought under his notice had been carefully tested for this purpose, and any others proposed he would willingly submit to the test, to ascertain their value as applied to give motive-power, which would be attended with very little cost, by his power-testing machine. In the battery they used the chief consumption was in the sea water infused as one of the elements of the battery arrangements. Their lordships also inspected the regulating and temporary galvanic protectors for ships' copper, which, although upon the principle of the late Sir H. Davy, by certain improved modifications get rid of the most formidable difficulty that occurred in the use of protectors—the fouling of the ships' sheathing, which on Mr. Hay's modification is avoided. Some experiments illustrative of the cause of decay in copper sheathing were exhibited.

Statistics of the Coal Trade.—In our insertion of the Parliamentary returns of the shipment of coals from the various ports of the United Kingdom, on the 26th July, an awkward error crept in; the column for 1849 being taken for 1850, and *vice versa*, showing a very erroneous result—a decrease, instead of an increase, of the latter over the former year of 815,072 tons; the total amount shipped in 1850 being—coal, 2,112,122 tons; cinders, 35,541 tons; and culm, 220,115 tons: making the total 9,367,778 tons. From the several principal ports there were from Newcastle coals alone, 2,252,293; Sunderland, 2,065,922; Hartlepool, 1,226,743; Cardiff, 494,885; Newport, 426,439; Stockton, 482,487; Shields, 241,809; Irvine, 188,782; Maryport, 180,899; Swansea, 206,732; and Llanelly, 154,963 tons. The difference is of much importance; and our remarks on railway competition will still remain available; that mode of transit adding considerably to the above amount, and showing an extraordinary increase in the quantity of coal actually raised in the United Kingdom.

A MINER'S ACCOUNT OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO POLBERROW MINE, SEPTEMBER 1846.

I received a letter one evening from Mr. Edmonds, to say as how that Prence Albert was coming to our main the next morning. Thinks I, what can the Prence be a coming to our main for? and I cud'n't slape for the night for thinking what I shud say to the Prence, and what the Prence could say to me. Well, in the morning, sure 'nuf, we saw the chay coming, and who should be in it but the Queen, so well as the Prence! There was a stone wall between, and the men went to't, and was down in a minute—in less than no time, and they come on, and the Queen got out of the chay, and ran about in the wet grass like a Billy! Says she to Mr. Taylor—somethmg, but I don't know what—but says he to me, "Is it safe for the Queen to go into the main?" "Safe?" says I, "yes, safe as the rock of Gibralter!" So the drams was a broft footh, and some straw a throw'd into one, and some green baize after't, and the Queen skipt in like a lamb, and I do believe that I touched her! She didn't like it tho' when 'twas wet; but when we come on so far as we cud to the west load, the Prence took the pick, and he thravd to like—like a man! and he got a bit a ore. "This," said he, "is from the west looad, so I puts en into my left pockat;" and then we went to the east looad, "so I puts en into my right pockat;" and as they was a coming out, says the Queen to Mr. Taylor, says she, "What's that there blue that I do see?" "Bliss ye, ma'am," says he, "that's the light of day." One hundred and twenty miners were ready to cheer 'em as they drove off (all red like Injians, from the red ore of the main); and we did cheer to be sure, as never was before.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE COED MAWR POOL LEAD MINES, near Llanwrst, in Carnarvonshire, are amongst the present year's most promising undertakings in the Welsh districts. Capt. M. Francis's survey and report will be found under the usual head. To that report, which must be amply satisfactory to all interested, it may be added that the 2000 shares have been taken up, and an ample capital subscribed to give the works every efficiency. The resources of this mine will, therefore, be fully developed; and, with five ascertained lodes, all running east and west, and within ground the total diameter of which is only 47 yards, independent of the Old Roman lode and the cross-courses, of which there are several, and being situated near an excellent port for shipping direct for Holywell, the sett may be justly described as promising the most abundant returns at the smallest possible cost. The company was only formed in March last, and since then from 20 to 30 tons of lead of the very finest quality, producing 85 per cent. by assay of sample, have been raised by hand, labour contract alone, at 4*l.* 10s. per ton, while the erection of two large water-wheels is proceeding; on their completion, the power will be fully adequate to work the whole of the five lodes. It will be seen by the following notice, extracted from the private memorandum book of an old and experienced Welsh miner, which bears evidence of its genuineness, that the ground was known to abound with lead more than half a century ago:—"Miscellaneous about mines, &c., taken from some papers of my father's, the late L. Morris, as well as some observations of my own, by W. Morris, 1794"—"Nov. 16, 1793: Evan Williams says there are three old Roman rakes running parallel and closing at a shaft sunk about 1753, within seven yards of Pencraig Lake (*query* Llyn Euse), parish of Lambychwin, about a mile and a half from Llanrwst, and go through the lake; this lake may be drained at the small expense of 4*l.* A gentleman's house is hard by, called Pencraig, in whose lands pump-trees may be had, and other timber. The rakes are about 112 yards long, and the shafts 10 yards deep, with flaky lead ore in the bottom and both breasts; and some think near the top of the shafts an old workman (Lewis David), sunk for ore, and they thought to sink so deep as to have cover enough under the lake; and in the bottom is one string of a foot of pure ore, and one of 6 inches, with a rib of white spar of about 2 inches between them, but were interrupted by accident."

THE NANT-Y-CAR COPPER MINE.—We have on several occasions alluded to this remarkable mine: recent discoveries fully confirm the most sanguine expectations of its fortunate shareholders. At a meeting, held on Wednesday last, at the offices in the Old Jewry, Captain Davies, who has had the superintendence since the retirement of Captain Edward Roberts, the first discoverer of the lode in the old shaft, fully confirmed the accounts previously received of the existence of a rich copper lode, a specimen from which forms part of the Geological Society's mineral collection now at the Crystal Palace, by announcing the gratifying fact that the new shaft, which had been driven perpendicularly down upon the extreme point of the old inclined shaft to the depth of 38 fathoms, has passed through a splendid copper lode, seven feet wide (specimens of which were exhibited), of a character altogether new to the mineral world of the United Kingdom, and only comparable in its composition to the lode in the Burra Burra, the richest of the Australian copper mines. He stated that the matrix was embodied in a decomposed friable carbonate of lime, sufficiently soft to be easily dissolved, or separated, while the copper which runs through it, both in masses and in veins, is of the brightest colour and the purest quality. He further informed the meeting that the discoveries made were of such a nature as to demand additional power; and he recommended that a larger water-wheel (at least 50 feet diameter) should be immediately erected, as there could be no doubt whatever that the proceeds would amply repay the shareholders for any outlay; with such machinery, every fathom of ground would produce at least two tons of the finest copper ore. It was unanimously determined by the meeting that steps should be immediately taken to carry out the recommendation, and that the finance committee do prepare the necessary arrangements.

NEW WHEAL ROSE.—This mine is now to be worked with great spirit, and it is held out to be a sett of great promise, being in the vicinity of the best lead mines in the county of Cornwall, situated in the centre of Cornubian Old Wheal Rose and East Wheal Rose Lead Mines, in a valley where the most productive quite lead mines have been found, and the lodes being in a stratum of ground congenial for lead.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The lode in the shaft is full 4 ft. wide, with a good leader of yellow ore on the north wall, and the other part of it orey throughout—a very promising lode indeed; and there is no doubt but that it will be very rich for copper in a short time, from what the men say about it.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Mr. W. Onions has patented an invention, which has relation to the manufacture of cast-steel by melting matters together and annealing the product, and in carrying them into effect the patentee places in a crucible two parts by weight of hematite ore, or iron ore of like character to that known as Cumberland ore, reduced by beating or grinding to a coarse powder, and adds thereto four parts by weight of steel of the ordinary make, and 94 parts by weight of Iron, preferring to use iron made of Cumberland or other ore of a similar nature, and which iron possesss the property of being rendered malleable by annealing. He then melts these ingredients, and as it has been found better to cast the articles at once, instead of running the metal into ingots, and then re-melting it, he causes the molten metal to be run off into sand moulds, of a form calculated to produce the article desired to be obtained. The castings thus obtained are annealed according to the method practised when annealing articles made of Cumberland or other iron, which may be rendered malleable by annealing, and a quantity of pulverised ore is placed between them in the ordinary manner, care being taken to operate upon articles as nearly as possible of a similar thickness. The annealing oven should be gradually raised to a red heat, and the temperature maintained at that point for 120 hours, which has been found sufficient for bars of an inch square, after which the oven should be allowed to cool gradually, the operations of heating the oven to a red heat and cooling it occupying each 24 hours. The articles after being annealed in this manner are to be removed from the oven and reduced to shape by turning or otherwise, when they may be tempered in the manner usually adopted when tempering articles composed of cast-steel.—*Claim:* The mode described of manufacturing cast-steel by melting certain matters together, and annealing the products.

THE LLANELLY RAILWAY.—On Saturday the 9th inst., an engine on this line brought from the collieries to the dock a train of 90 waggons filled with anthracite coal, the gross load being 420 tons, and the nett weight of coal 275 tons. The district with which this railway communicates abounds with anthracite coal of excellent quality, which, from the facilities now given by the improved working of the railway, may be obtained at very reasonable prices. As might be reasonably expected, the coal trade of Llanelly has been considerably increased since the construction of the docks and railway; and from the abundant supply of both bituminous and stone coal, we may confidently anticipate the continued prosperity of this rising port.

ALLIHIES AND BEREHAVEN MINES, IRELAND.—A correspondent having requested us to ascertain the quantity of copper ore from the above mines sold at the Swansea ticketings during the past 15 years, we have, with considerable trouble, gone through the whole of the ticketing papers for that period, and find the result as follows:—The Allihies Mine sold from the 1st Jan., 1837, to the 23d March, 1842, 25,037 tons, producing 227,189*l.* 18s. 6d., being an average of 9*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton. The last sale was on the latter date, and the first sale of the Berehaven was on the 20th April, 1842; from which date to August, 1851, there have been sold from that mine 51,833 tons of ore, producing 391,247*l.* 6s. 6d., at an average price of 7*l.* 11s. per ton, and making a total from the lode, in five months short of 15 years, of 76,870 tons, producing 618,437*l.* 5s., at an average price of 8*l.* 1s. per ton. There is a curious fact connected with these mines, showing the capricious character of the run of lodes and mineral strata. On first working in the Allihies sett the lode appeared to run north and south, but could only have been the great breadth of a heaved lode, and it was eventually worked out to the walls, though not in depth. It was then considered an isolated bunch, but on searching in the Berehaven sett, it was found some distance from the south end of the former workings, in good condition, and from which the above sales of ore have been made, and large quantities are still being raised.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT, WORKING, & VENTILATION.

Notwithstanding so much has been said and written on this subject, of which a great deal is well worthy the closest consideration of the colliery manager, as tending to the safety of the lives of the working miner, the importance of the question is sufficiently paramount to keep alive a spirit of inquiry, and induce further elucidation in its various details. We have just received a copy of a valuable work on colliery working and ventilation,* from the pen of Mr. John Hedley, of Wigan; the author's object being to disseminate among underground colliery managers, and others connected with practical mining, information upon the different modes of working, and the most approved systems of ventilating coal mines in this country. The author, whose avocations as a colliery viewer has almost daily brought him into contact with underground managers, but while amongst them he has found many intelligent and expert men, he observes, as is the case in every particular district in the kingdom, that their skill and expertness were confined to the particular methods of working practised in their own localities, where, in many instances, other and very different methods might be practiced with much advantage. We can well understand that, in general, underground managers have been associated from early youth with a particular plan, to which they have become so habituated, that they are unwilling to entertain anything that looks like innovation, still less to adopt it; thus we are told that the north country pitmen can only talk of board and pillar workings; the Yorkshire man of narrow boards, and banks; the Derby, and generally those of the southern collieries, of longwall or longwork. We hope with the author that the time will arrive when managers will throw aside this limited prejudice, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the various modes of working coal mines, so that they may be competent to carry out any method which shall be best adapted to the peculiar circumstances under which the seam may be placed.

In the author's remarks on the general working of mines, he states what is of course self evident, that the owner is anxious to raise the greatest proportion of round, or large description of coal, at the lowest cost, consistently with the proper management of a mine: the labour of the miner and the method of working have an important bearing on this point; and it appears, therefore, somewhat extraordinary that so great a want of improvement in the skill and labour of the miner should exist, as really is the case, entailing considerable yearly loss in the yield of large coal, which might be avoided by greater care and diligence underground. The several methods of working before mentioned are then carefully explained, and fully illustrated by lithographed diagrams, executed with much taste; and all the principal extraordinary outbursts of gas in the deep colleries which have been recorded are noticed, and their effects explained; the various modes of ventilation dwelt upon, as applicable to certain collieries placed under different circumstances; and the greater half of the volume is taken up by this all-important portion of the subject. There is a separate series of diagrams explaining the several systems of ventilation, and which are not only completely explicit to the practitioner, but are calculated to give the tyro a good idea of the details dwelt on. The Davy lamp, scientific instruments employed in mines, with advice and practical hints to underground colliery managers, conclude the author's labours, from the latter of which we extract the following, not only as being sound and judicious advice, but as conveying a good idea of the author's style, and of his mode of management of collieries under his control:—

> Practical men, combining scientific with practical knowledge, may yet accomplish greater improvements in mining, and lay down more effectual plans for protecting the lives of the employed, than have hitherto been brought to light. Many of the most eminent engineers of the present day commenced their career in humble circumstances, and have by industry and perseverance raised themselves from the position of workmen to the high standing they have now attained. Be temperate, consistent in your conduct, punctual in the discharge of your duties, and both by example and precept encourage the men under your care to do the same, always bearing in mind that the workmen under your authority will, in most respects, conform their conduct to yours. Mildness, firmness, and decision, will ensure obedience to orders or instructions that you may give, rather than boisterous and indecisive conduct. In giving instructions about work, forbear mixing them up with foolish remarks, and speak in such a way that the men may see that you have your employers' interest at heart; and when you have issued your orders, never allow the men to slight or neglect them. * * *
>
> When work is required to be done connected with the mine, you should not neglect to inspect the place, previously to the work being commenced, and although you may afterwards learn from report that the work is progressing well, you should not rest satisfied with the report, but see and judge for yourselves whether it be properly executed. Workmen very soon perceive when an underground manager is easy and indifferent in the execution of his duty, and soon imbibe the same feeling of indifference, neglecting his orders in his absence. Thus, instead of having men aiding him to carry on the work as it ought to be carried on, and in preserving good order and discipline in the mine, the contrary state of things exists, and the mine is continually in a state of disorder. Acquaint yourselves with the workings of your mine, and endeavour to fix them in the mind, that every part may be so familiar to you as to render it unnecessary on all occasions to refer to a plan. This is a matter of great importance, and it is one that, if daily in the mine, you may soon acquire; such a knowledge will enable you to see what provisions may be necessary for the daily progress of the workings, and also for the carrying out effectively a good system of ventilation; it will further enable you to see whether any alterations that you may make in the mine will add to its safety or otherwise, besides enabling you more easily to discover causes of danger, and to ascertain in what way remedies should be applied. Without this knowledge of your workings, you will only discharge the duties of underground manager very imperfectly; you may have a plan to refer to, but a knowledge of the workings derived from reference to a plan is not to be compared with that intimate knowledge which is gained by making your workings the object of daily thought and reflection.

These and many more excellent remarks, in the shape of information and advice, founded on the author's experience, will be found throughout the work, which we strongly recommend to all interested, as one calculated in a peculiar manner to disseminate sound practical knowledge on this all important and difficult subject.

WINNING AND WORKING COLLIERIES.—In the *Mining Journal* of April 22, 1848, we inserted at some length a notice of a work on this subject, then just published by our respected correspondent, Mr. Matthias Dunn, of Newcastle followed up by extracts in many successive numbers. That edition being out of print, and numerous applications we are informed having been made for copies, the author is about to submit to the public a second and improved edition. Mr. Dunn has recently been appointed the Government Inspector for the North of England and Scotland, and the opportunities for information given by his official duties, in addition to his former experience, render him well adapted to produce a work containing every detail correctly bearing on this important subject. In a circular issued, the author truly states that the present state of mining is a race for competition, and the persons who most readily adopt improvements will reap advantages over their more tardy neighbours; and as since the passing of the Inspection Act the onus of colliery management will certainly bear more heavily on owners and agents, it becomes on their parts not only an advantage but a duty they owe society to make themselves acquainted with every source from whence information can be derived, and possess themselves of such knowledge as may insure careful and judicious working of collieries where human life is so constantly exposed to danger, that may lead to a comparative safety both of life and property. Owners of mineral property it would be imagined would feel great interest in the subject, from the fact that the proportion of coal obtained depends on the method of working adopted, and such a work as Mr. Dunn's, divested of all difficulty to understand, and containing information on every detail of a colliery, from boring for indications to getting out the last ton with the greatest economy, will, we have no doubt, be duly appreciated by the public.

BRITONFERRY IRON-WORKS.—These works are about to be transferred to parties who, it is said, mean to carry them on with spirit and perseverance. Few large works, even in the iron trade, have known greater vicissitudes than these excellent rolling-mills have witnessed during the brief period that has elapsed since they were erected. If rumour is to be trusted, the permanency of the present arrangements is rather doubtful, and the prospect held out is somewhat obscured. It is said that the parties about entering on the works are backed by the Royal British Bank, which, like the Bank of England and the Cwm Avon Works, is obliged to pursue this course in self-defence. From certain severe strictures and bold statements which have appeared in the *Reporter*, on the conductors and management of the British Bank, a great want of confidence has arisen in the public mind in the neighbourhood of the works, which can scarcely fail of retarding the prosperity of the speculation. Whilst we sincerely regret these untoward circumstances, we hope the parties may ultimately triumph over all difficulties, and that the resumption of these works may prove as eminently beneficial to them as it undoubtedly will be to the neighbourhood.

COAL STATISTICS OF LIVERPOOL.—A statistical table, by Mr. Hamilton Laird, agent at Liverpool and Birkenhead for the Coed Talon Steam Coal, has just been issued, showing the monthly exports of coal from the Mersey to foreign countries for one year to the 30th June, 1851. From this document it appears that the United States took 69,832 tons; Canada, 13,543 tons; South America, 59,662; Mediterranean, 46,169; France, 23,019; East India and China, 20,945; West Indies, 14,215; Portugal, Azores, and Madeira, 10,391; Spain and Canaries, 6334; Australia, 3804; North and Baltic Seas, 3366; Africa, 3021; and Channel Islands, 667—making a total of 277,571 tons.

* A Practical Treatise on the Working and Ventilation of Coal Mines; with Suggestions for Improvements in Mining. By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer and Mining Agent. London: John Weale, 59, High Holborn. Wigan: H. B. Reckitt. 1851.

Original Correspondence.

RULES FOR THE VENTILATION AND WORKING OF COAL MINES IN SCOTLAND.—No. III.

16. Where boys are not kept for opening and shutting trap-doors, these should be so constructed as to close of themselves, and to fold into frames, like common house-doors.

17. All stoppages, put in to carry the air forward, to be frequently examined, and no more than one opening along the main air courses to be allowed.

18. When a pit has been idle, and when a furnace is kept, it should be the duty of the fireman, or some one appointed by him, to see that the furnace is kindled, and in a proper working state, before the workmen descend the pit.—M.: *Glasgow, August* 13.

BLAST FURNACE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. Benjamin Thompson's enquiry, in last week's Journal, as to the engine in operation upon the blast furnace of which a section was lately given, I beg to inform him that it works more than one furnace; but, from the best calculations I can make, the engine makes 10 strokes per minute. The diameter of the cylinder is 72 in., and length of stroke 84 in.—M.: *Glasgow, August* 13.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

SIR,—The following figures, showing the movements of the Scotch pig-iron trade in a shape not presented by any of your correspondents lately, may prove interesting to your readers, and enable some to judge for themselves as to the prospects of this important branch of the trade:—

The number of furnaces in blast in Scotland, between 1st January to 31st July, 1851, has ranged from 106 to 112.	
I take the average as 109, and estimate the production about .... *Tons*	429,800
The pig-iron shipped foreign and coastwise from the Scotch ports during the same period is about	298,000
And there has been consumed for malleable and foundry purposes on the spot, and conveyed by inland carriage, about	133,000
Total consumption	431,000

This leaves the stock on hand, as at the 31st Dec. last, about 270,000 tons. No doubt it is a great matter that the large production above stated has been absorbed, but until the demand is such as to make some considerable reduction in the stock, it is to be feared the trade cannot become remunerating to all concerned. Beyond this, I think comment is unnecessary.
Aug. 13. ONE IN THE TRADE.

THE IGNEOUS THEORY.

SIR,—The able remarks of Mr. Mushet and Mr. Hopkins have rendered it unnecessary to refer to Mr. Faber's letter; and, as no good can arise in replying to remarks like those of Mr. Radley, I shall confine myself to observing that he is incorrect in supposing that volcanic eruptions do not affect the magnetic needle. Bernouilli and others have observed deflections during eruptions of Vesuvius, although they may not have been noticed in 1824. Mr. Radley's "proof positive," therefore, falls to the ground. He is equally incorrect in his Greek. The meaning of "pyrogen" is not *heat-begetter*, but *fire-begetter*, being compounded of the Greek words for *fire* and *I give rise to*. I could expose the inconsistencies of the earlier portions of his letter; but, as no benefit could result from doing so, it would be but an unprofitable occupation of your space.
Portsmouth, Aug. 12. JOHN J. LAKE.

NEW MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

SIR,—Accompanying this I beg to hand you the chemical report of Mr. Dugald Campbell on my mining and blasting powder, No. 2; and I shall feel greatly obliged by your inserting it in your valuable Journal. I had hoped to have been able at the same time to have furnished you also with a report of physical experiments; but I have hitherto been unsuccessful in meeting with any one having the necessary means and appliances capable of undertaking them on a scale to be of practical utility. It is, therefore, my intention shortly to exhibit a series of experiments myself, of such a character and extent as will, I trust, completely set at rest all question of its safety for practical use, with the ordinary care bestowed upon gunpowder. As I stated in my last letter, I only supply the powder in cartridges of required sizes, in which form its safety in package and carriage is placed beyond a doubt. I will give due notice of my intended experiments, when I hope to be favoured with the presence of those gentlemen who take an interest in the matter. EDWARD CALLOW.

London, Aug. 8.

SIR,—After a careful examination of your blasting powder, I beg to reply to the questions to which my attention was directed at the time I received it.

1st question.—At what temperature will the blasting powder explode, showing its relative susceptibility with gunpower and gun-cotton in this respect?

A peculiarity which I have observed in this powder is, that it is more rapidly, and even at a slightly lower temperature, exploded in foul than in clean vessels. By foul vessels I mean those in which the residue from the explosion of the powder has accumulated. To explain this a few examples are necessary: and, first, some of your powder was introduced into a clean vessel, kept at a temperature of 460° Fah.; 15 seconds elapsed before it exploded; a second portion was then introduced, it exploded in 12 seconds; a third portion exploded in 8 seconds; and a fourth in 6 seconds.

A second set of experiments were made at a temperature of 450°; the first portion, in a clean vessel, exploded in 20 seconds after introduction; the second exploded in less time; and other quantities exploded much in the same proportion of time as they did in the previous example.

A third set of experiments were made at a temperature of 440°; the powder exploded in a clean vessel in about 50 seconds after its introduction; and as the vessel fouled the explosions took place more rapidly, much as in the first and second experiments.

At 435° I could not explode the powder in [illegible]; but did so in foul.

At 430° I could not effect an explosion [illegible] or clean vessels; and I consider if this point be attained in experiments [illegible], there will be practically sufficient security against accident from temp[illegible]vated from the ordinary causes which produce spontaneous combustion.

From my experiments I conclude that your [illegible] will explode, if introduced *at once* into a temperature of 440° in clean vessels, and at 435° in foul vessels.

I make use of the term, 'introduced *at once*;' for your powder may be placed in a temperature of 200° Fah., with free access of air, and the heat gradually brought up to above 600°, before it will produce explosion: but the time required to raise the heat from the lowest to the highest point would be not less than an hour. If the heat rises more rapidly, then the powder will explode at a lower temperature than 600°, and proportionally lower, according to the rapidity with which the heat rises, but still at a considerably higher temperature than I have found to be the lowest point at which the powder may be exploded.

The gunpowder I operated upon for comparative experiments was received from you at the same time with the blasting powder, and was said to be the best T. P. cannon powder. I do not make this reservation to suggest any doubt; for analyses of gunpowder are so well known that there can be no difficulty in establishing correct comparisons, without actual experiment upon it. The lowest temperature at which this gunpowder exploded was 530° Fah.; like your powder it may be gradually heated from a low to a high temperature, somewhat higher than yours, before it will explode.

It was less explosive in foul than in clean vessels. From this I should say that the residuum of gunpowder is non-conducting, whilst that of your powder is the reverse.

The gun-cotton for my experiments I made myself. Gun-cotton is a substance liable to vary in its composition, according to its method of preparation. Some chemists say it explodes at 356° Fah.; what I made exploded at 326°. When gradually heated up from a low point it exploded rather below 326°, showing a property in this respect the converse of the other two.

2d question.—What are the other means of ignition by acids, or union with other agents, capable of producing combustion, without the direct application of red heat or flame?

The only two substances I have found capable of igniting your powder, when brought in contact with it, are sulphuric and fuming nitric acid. This last acid may scarcely be said to be a commercial article. Only small quantities are prepared by a few manufacturing chemists, and that for special purposes. Ordinary commercial nitric acid decomposes this powder, muriatic acid does so more rapidly, but neither of them explodes it. I may observe shortly that I have applied without effect all the other mineral and organic matters applicable to test the property of ignitibility. Gunpowder or gun-cotton are not exploded by bringing them in contact with any of these acids.

3d question.—Effects of moisture, saline or otherwise, as to deteriorating the quality?

When your powder is *just* moistened with salt water and dried, the only difference that I observed in it is, that it then requires a slightly higher temperature to explode it than it did before impregnation. If fresh water be substituted in this experiment for salt water, no alteration in this respect appears to take place.

If the powder be made into a thin paste, with either fresh or salt water, then dried, and exploded in the same vessel in which it was dried, the residue contains a little of the undecomposed sulphuret, which shows that the water tends to separate the materials employed in the manufacture of your powder; and that, after such treatment, to render the powder as effectual as before, it would require re-admixture.

4th question.—What gases are evolved by gunpowder, gun-cotton, and the blasting powder?

When gunpowder is exploded, the gases evolved are carbonic acid and nitrogen, accompanied by a considerable quantity of the vapour of sulphide of potassium, and most frequently by a little of the vapour of water; for it is rarely that gunpowder is met with devoid from moisture. The smoky appearance of the gas is due to the two latter vapours, but principally to the sulphide, and if no moisture was in the gunpowder, to the sulphide alone; to this substance is likewise attributable the particular fœtid odour noticeable on the explosion of gunpowder. The sulphide of potassium, mechanically enveloped, as it were, in the carbonic acid and nitrogen, begins to deposit from them immediately after the explosion; yet a considerable space of time elapses before the gas is perfectly inodorous or colourless, which is the result when it is entirely divested of sulphide of potassium.

The gases evolved in the explosion of gun-cotton are carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, cyanogen, nitric oxide, nitrogen, and vapour of water.

The gases evolved on exploding your powder are oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, and the vapour of water, together with a little of the vapour of some ar-

sonic compounds. These arsenic compounds deposit from the other gases very rapidly, and this deposition is particularly the case if moisture is near the explosion. The odours of arsenic combinations, although in minute quantity, are very easily observed; yet I have failed to observe them when but a short distance from the explosion; nor in a short time after an explosion can they be at all distinguished in the gas. This is owing to the rapidity with which they deposit, because of their high specific gravity; and therefore, practically, no inconvenience from this source could occur to the miner.

Judging from the composition of your powder, I considered that cyanogen gas was more than likely to be evolved in the explosion, and perhaps, though not likely, arsenide of hydrogen; but although I carefully examined many portions of the gas, and of gas resulting from exploding the powder in different ways, I could detect neither of these two gases. I have to observe that my experiments, as necessarily all laboratory experiments must be, were tried on a small scale, which might render it advisable to extend the investigation beyond my sphere, especially with respect to experiments on the physical properties, under percussion, concussion, and friction, which would require special appliances.

Quality-court, Aug. 8. D. CAMPBELL.

CALLOW'S BLASTING POWDER.

SIR,—In proceeding with my concluding observations on this powder, which, by courtesy and for the sake of distinction, we may call *new*, I may be permitted to notice the inquiries of "J. A. B.," in your Number of the 26th July. I have said that there is no trace of arsenic in the gases, and I repeat *that*, having since more closely examined them; and I can safely assert there is no arseneretted hydrogen. But I have observed in some of my experiments, in addition to the chloride of arsenic subsiding from the decomposition of the powder in explosion, a proportion of arsenious acid, which, as instantaneously almost as the chloride, separates from the gases and subsides; so that, unless a man puts his mouth over a blast to inhale the gaseous and other products at the moment, he cannot take into the system any combination of arsenic whatever. The possibility of such a rashness as the hypothesis suggests is beyond the bounds of reason to provide for. I do not think that you or I, or any one else, would jeopardise our noddles to ascertain its effect. The second query is answered more directly. There is no cyanogen, although from my examination of the residuum, I expected fresh investigation would have discovered some trace of it. To the third query, I say that it would not be at all safe to use in mining a composition exploding at 250°. For that reason gun-cotton, which sometimes explodes at that temperature, and even lower, has been rejected; but I think that the powder under consideration, which, in consequence of Mr. Callow's explanation in the Journal of the 2d inst., I take as his No. 2, will not be found exploding at less than 400° Fahr.; and, consequently, the liability which the question supposes does not attach to it. The fourth query is thus answered:—In relation to this powder, I have already said that sulphuric acid, but not nitric acid, will explode it. I confess that I had not at the moment by me, *fuming* nitric acid, and I had not tried it; but my attention being called to it by Mr. Callow's letter, I find that it has that effect; but nothing else has a similar power. I have since tried a variety of experiments with other means, which I supposed capable of exciting the ingredients of this powder to the point of ignition, as well as with mineral solutions. In so doing I had occasion to qualify my former opinion as to the immunity of this powder from change of quality after saturation. I find that certain carbonates—in fact, more or less, all—will promote explosiveness; but none that I have tried reduces that point below 400°. Again, various mineral solutions will alter the colour of the flame, and produce to some extent new combinations; but in no material degree. I tried solutions of the nitrates of strontia and baryta, and of chloride of copper—a common experiment with gun-cotton in the day of *peroxyline* excitement, uniting the masses with varnish to give them consistence; and I found them burn with brilliant effect with red, blue, and green flames, and in such a manner as to lead me to imagine that this powder might be made not only to charge signal but war rockets, which I shall one of these days try. I think that supersaturation has the effect of deranging the constitution of the powder materially, as, on reflection, we may suppose by reason of the subsidence of the ingredients in the order of their specific gravity. I found that some parts afterwards ignited more, and others less, rapidly than the original preparation. This naturally suggests the necessity of re-manufacture in such cases—a proceeding which, in my opinion, will require serious precautions. I think I may further take on myself to admit, in answer to the last query, that it is probable, though my limited experiments do not detect it, that saline solutions may partially retard the action of this composition; still I cannot anticipate any material deterioration of it as occurs in respect to gunpowder, which, absorbing more than 7 or 8 per cent. of moisture, requires to be subjected to the whole process of manufacture.

I am of opinion that the question of percussion and friction is much more serious; and I await with interest the experiments which, it is said, are in progress as to physical qualities. However, I am impressed with an idea that for some mining and blasting purposes this powder may be a valuable addition to our present means of disruption, in consequence of its undeniably greater power. It may be, therefore, worth the miner's while to ascertain whether it may not be to his interest to devote a *little* more care and attention than usual in his operations, to admit of the employment of such a potent auxiliary, if ordinary caution will allow it. There is one very great recommendation to do so—that there is no comparison between the volume of the products resulting in explosion from this powder in comparative quantities and that of the products of gunpowder. The latter having less specific gravity, and being less soluble and of greater amount, must produce a much worse effect than the former. Besides, we must not set down the usual chemical products of the best gunpowder as the only ones. The blasting powder of commerce, owing to imperfect manipulation, naturally attendant on its manufacture on a large scale, will contain, besides the acknowledged results, sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, sulphate of potash, sulphuret of carbon, and cyanide of potassium. The solid products are mechanically taken up by the gases, and are held much longer in suspension than the solids of the new powder. Let any one explode a small quantity of this powder, and the proportionate weight of gunpowder for ordinary blasting,—say, 10 grs. of the red powder to 80 of gunpowder, assuming that to be (as I think it is *within the mark*) the relative power of the two; I shall leave the case for the present upon the decision of the most obtuse sense. With the former you will observe the smoke, as it may be popularly termed, to rise in comparitively small quantity, nearly inodorous (unless you hold your nose over the explosion, which I would not recommend you to do), and disperse rapidly; whilst, from the complement of gunpowder, it will fill the room and half suffocate you for a considerable period, unless you open the window—a remedy you will, no doubt, quickly resort to. Another consideration is, that for submarine explosions, the compactness of the charges will render this exceedingly valuable; and for all blasting purposes, if it can be applied without inadequate risk, it would effect a wondrous saving in the expense of boring. I believe that the stock of gunpowder on hand is very low, and prices are looking up. How opportune at this juncture would be the advent of this interesting stranger!

I have given my attention to this subject principally with the view of promoting inquiry. Your correspondent, "J. A. B.," though he modestly sets himself down as incompetent, is evidently more adequate to the task than myself. No one would feel greater pleasure than I in learning that he has devoted himself to an analysis which may be more correct than mine.—A PYROTECHNIST: *London, August* 4.

THE CONICAL FLOUR-MILL COMPANY.

SIR,—I was pleased with a notice of this projected undertaking, which appeared in the Journal of the 26th July; and, feeling an interest in the subject, submit a few remarks, to which I hope you will give insertion.

It is assumed that London alone contains a population of about 2,500,000 persons, and its consumption of wheat is estimated exactly at the same figures. The product of flour from this quantity of corn is stated to be at the rate of 382 lbs. per quarter, and producing 3,410,714 sacks of flour (20 stone each), or if reduced to a weekly consumption will be 65,590 sacks per week as the average for the year. This consumption allots to each man, women, and child, individually, one quarter of wheat each, or its product in flour as being consumed by them in bread, &c., amounting to 382 lbs., or 27 stone 4 lbs. of flour annually; but as it is imagined this belief rests a good deal on conjecture, it is now again submitted to further public inspection.

Perhaps this consumption will be better understood by stating that each individual consumes, on an average, as near as possible, about 7½ lbs. of bread, &c., weekly, making up the 27 stone 4 lbs. annually.

The Conical Flour-Mill Company alleges also that a saving may be made of 10,000,000 of 4 lb. loaves annually from this weekly consumption of 65,590 sacks of flour; and, if the value be stated at 6d. each loaf, the amount will be 250,000*l.*, representing more than the cost of 100,000 qrs. of wheat yearly, or the weekly saving will be 4807*l.*, even for the metropolis alone. Whereas, if the view be for the whole kingdom, estimating the population at 20,000,000, the saving will be, according to the above statement, the value of nearly 1,000,000 qrs. of corn, now lost or wasted by grinding with these horizontal stones, and, of course, will represent a value of at least 2,000,000*l.* sterling. Hence the *high merit* of the march of intellect, *betwixt former and the present state of the times*, and now demanding this *improvement* to become general. JONATHAN LUPTON.

Nelson-square, August 5.

ROPES v. CHAINS.

SIR,—The position of the mining inspector is like that of a toad under a harrow—to-day he is attacked by the high-flown theorist for his want of science, to-morrow up starts some local practitioner, whose knowledge is concentrated within the limited circle of inferior practice, and the Government man is expected to parry every attack which may emanate from the self-sufficient aspirant to literary and scientific fame. I scarcely know to which class your Little Hutton correspondent of last week belongs, nor of what combination of science and practical engineering he is constituted; but this I know, that if the colliery at Hutton is now to be presented as a model one, the manager is entitled to great praise, for a few years ago it was the lowest of the low in respect to colliery management.

However, the burthen of Mr. Marlor's song is that chains can be made safe, although two links out of three be broken, and the Government engineer never denied the proposition any more than that a dray horse can draw a phæton; but is Mr. Marlor ignorant that chains are constituted of various forms and principles, from the solid iron connected by three links, down to the common ⅜th and ½th chain which is used so extensively in Staffordshire and elsewhere. Your correspondent, after finding fault with the inspector and lauding the chain, winds up by preference of the wire rope, which is pretty consistent to begin with, but he mistakes the point altogether.

To render a chain of whatever nature safe, it must be exorbitantly strong, and, consequently, to entail a great and uncalled-for burthen upon the engine; and possibly your correspondent is not aware that in the working of chains over sheaves and pulleys their malleable nature becomes changed even to brittleness. As an intelligent collier, he ought to know that, in comparing one application with another, the circumstances of safety, economy, and rapidity must be combined, instead of determining such a question as this upon the ground of *brute strength*.

A modern pit in the Newcastle district will raise from the depth of 100 fathoms, with rope, 700 to 800 tons of coal per day. Will Mr. Marlor be so good as give us his results with his favourite three-link chain? It is also to be hoped that Mr. Marlor will favour us with his scheme for ventilation, which, although so old as 1827, may, nevertheless, be reproduced to advantage; and as the profession (for whose advantage he is so good as to write) may be expected to understand his description without the aid of a "wood-cut," let him produce it without delay, and we will then see how he figures in this department of mining. Mr. Gibbons is famous for improving ventilation by reducing the size of the upcast shaft, whilst other practioners enlarge it; therefore, now that the attention of the scientific is so extensively engaged, we may expect by-and-bye to have new light thrown upon all these important branches. A VIEWER.

Durham, Aug. 12.

MR. CRADDOCK'S IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-POWER.

SIR,—I have been favoured by Mr. Craddock with a volume descriptive of his various inventions for the improvement of the steam-engine. I must candidly admit that, in cursorily noticing from time to time his communications on this subject in your valuable Journal, and seeing them tinged with a considerable tone of complaint at the non-adoption of his views, I had acquired a vague impression that he, like many other inventors, had overvalued his objects, and, as is not at all unusual to those who have bestowed much time and labour on a particular subject, had invested it with a fictitious value, measured more by his own attachment to it than by its intrinsic applicability, thus exaggerating the blindness of those who did not regard his efforts through the same medium. I am always glad, especially in a matter of importance, to be corrected of imperfect impressions, and therefore much pleased to find, by the opportunity Mr. Craddock has afforded me of examining his details, that not only are the objects sound, but that long since, in a very early stage of their completion, they had received the approbation of high practical authority. It appears by a report on one of his engines, which worked for ten months at his own expense at Messrs. Fox and Henderson's, that two of his contrivances had the unqualified approval of Mr. Henderson, and their engineer, Mr. Cowper. The third feature—that is his boiler—is not reported on in the same decided manner; the testimony amounts to this—that Mr. Henderson would prefer using the Cornish boiler. But as this implies circumstances where the Cornish boiler can be used, and as Mr. Craddock's objects imply circumstances where it cannot be used, the opinion leaves the whole question open upon its real merits, which no doubt must have been much more accurately tested since the publication of the report in 1847.

The main invention approved by this trial is Mr. Craddock's condenser. That a condenser which, merely by access of air, without the use of water either for immersion or injection, is capable of maintaining a fair working vacuum, is a valuable improvement, obvious to a vast variety of economical applications, is too self-evident a fact to require any remark. Such a condenser by Mr. Craddock, giving a steady vacuum of 22 to 23 in. of mercury, worked it appears during the above 10 months without the slightest derangement or deterioration. This is, beyond a question, a great attainment, especially in a first engine, which from circumstances was, Mr. Craddock asserts, much below the average in finish and workmanship,—a fact, indeed, to which Mr. Henderson himself also bears testimony. The second approved contrivance was a self-regulating damper, intended to prevent that irregularity in steam pressure which is so difficult to avoid when, by the use of tubular boilers, the reservoir of heated water is comparatively small. Of this Mr. Henderson says, "It is, I believe, an improvement upon anything previously brought into use." The third improvement reported on in this trial, and which is, in fact, the foundation of the combined system, to which the other inventions are accessories, involves a principle which requires a separate investigation.

The object is economy, and the consideration on which that economy is based is undoubtedly sound—viz., to avoid the generation of heat in excess over what the steam requires. This view, in fact, is the very reverse of the fallacy which Mr. Perkins propounded several years since. He dropped small quantities of water on intensely heated metal, and thus proposed to obtain a power *greater* than was actually due to the heat which steam absorbs. Mr. Craddock takes a view precisely opposite. By extending the heating surface, he proposes to apply to it a temperature which shall be sufficient, and no more, to give the required heat to his steam, thus economising the immense volumes of caloric which, under the present system, pass off into the atmosphere, and greatly economise also the material of the boiler. It is quite obvious, whether Mr. Craddock has yet effected it or not (and on this point—that is, the comparative saving of fuel actually obtained by him—I should wish to see more detail given), that there is here very great need and room for improvement. When about to melt lead we do not heat a furnace to the temperature of melting iron. But this is the actual degree of disproportion used to generate steam in locomotive boilers, and in order to raise that steam with sufficient rapidity under present arrangements, this wasteful excess of heat must absolutely be employed. An opposite arrangement, as proposed by Mr. Craddock, is most certainly deserving of serious public attention and examination. The economical combinations he contemplates are—First, to generate high-pressure steam with a minimum excess of heat, to apply this steam at this pressure, then to use it expansively in a second cylinder, and finally to discharge it in vacuo. That this combination is based upon well-known and approved principles, which, if effectually carried out, would produce great economy, especially in locomotives, is too obvious to need the least explanation. Besides which, the rapid motion of locomotives is particularly calculated to maintain the efficacy of his condenser, and as the combination permits the same water to be constantly applicable, leaving the boiler as steam and returning to it again as water, all the inconvenience and expense of the present water supply, both as to quality and quantity, is dismissed, and the tubes secured from incrustation.

I see that Mr. Craddock goes into very minute calculations, which I do not think can be overturned, as to the economy in fuel, weight, and space, and also the increased safety, which his arrangements would effect, both in land and marine engines; and there seems no solid reason why these arrangements should not have been fairly and extensively tested, except that backwardness and opposition which always exist towards inventions which propose considerable changes in the routine of practice. There is no doubt that prejudice, and even worse feelings, often stand in the way of improvements; but there are other difficulties to overcome, which however they are to be regretted, yet are hardly obvious to blame. The present construction of the watch presents, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of these difficulties. It is well known that very rude and primitive mechanical applications are continued in its construction, simply because the multitude of hands that have been bred to manufacture the parts is so great that it would be necessary to starve one generation and train another before the most desirable improvements could be adopted, during which the making of watches must cease. By *necessity*, therefore, the improvements of watches stand still. This is an extreme case, but a similar cause enters, in some degree, into the resistance to all advances, and forms a part of the cost which every inventor ought to reckon up before he ventures into the field. In Mr. Craddock's case there appear about as few of these insuperable obstacles as can well exist, with the greatest promise of advantage based upon sound principles, and an amount of personal ingenuity already displayed quite capable of compassing everything necessary to give those principles a thorough application. The more comprehensive an invention is, the more time and encouragement does it require at the outset, because it is then that it interferes most with the habits of practical routine, and with the business of men who cannot afford much time to examine and reflect. It would not be difficult to name a hundred cases where inventions with not a hundredth part the merits which Mr. Craddock displays—nay, many without any merit at all—have received ten times the encouragement and opportunity which would enable him to realise his objects, and I cordially wish he may soon receive that attention and support to which his evident good faith, sincerity of purpose, ingenuity, and perseverance, entitle him. DAVID MUSHET.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The collision which took place on this shamefully managed, or, rather, neglected line, yesterday week, has caused universal indignation, and the press generally has warmly taken up the matter. That in broad noon daylight a train should dash into another, waiting its proper time and place at a station, implies a system of guilty apathy, or blind ignorance, which must not be tolerated. It is a mercy no lives were lost, but we sincerely hope every one of those who were injured will, unless amply remunerated, enter an action against the company, and they may depend upon it a jury will give suitable damages, and show these autocrats of directors that they must provide for the safety of the public when they take their money for conveying them from place to place. It cannot be too generally known that, under the plea that there are *no accidents on this line*, the directors refuse permission for their passengers to avail themselves of the advantages of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THIRTY THOUSAND QUINTALS OF NAXOS EMERY.

By virtue of the Law CLV., of 24th April, 1850, and in accordance with the Royal Decree of 15th current, in power for this year also, according to the Law CLXXIII., of 1st August, 1850, THIRTY THOUSAND QUINTALS of EMERY, of the quantity dug out in the island of NAXOS, are to be put up to PUBLIC SALE, in lots of 2000 quintals each, classed in alphabetical order (a, b, c), up to the 15th lot. 44

These public sales will take place here, subject to the offers of those who wish to become purchasers of one or more lots of the mineral in question. The biddings will be made either by the buyer himself or by his legal proxy, through sealed letters, which must be delivered to the commissioners appointed by us, and for which a receipt will be given.

This commission will be composed of the Nomarch of Attica, of a superior employée of the Minister of Finance, and of the Receiver of the Finances of Attica.

The commission will meet the (10th) 22d September, from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Hall of Public Sales, when it will receive offers for the (a) lot. During the entire sitting offers will be received and inscribed on the *proces verbal* of the commission in the order in which they shall have been received, and they will be afterwards read before the commission separates. The amount of the highest bidding will be proclaimed to those present by the public crier.

The commission will proceed in the same manner during the 15 days for receiving the biddings for the other lots. No bidding under 8 drachms per quintal will be accepted by the commission.

At the conclusion of each sale the *proces verbal* of the opening of the written offers, as well as the protocol of the official publication of the result, will be submitted to us on the same day. After examining whether all the regulated forms have been complied with, should we consider the highest bid made as the most advantageous, we shall in the course of the same day give our approbation to its acceptance. In case, however, five days elapse, after transmission of the *process verbal* of the commission to us, without our communicating to the highest bidder our approbation of his offer, he will be no longer bound to become the purchaser of the lot.

Fifteen days after annulling the sale of a lot, another public sale for the same lot will take place in numerical order, according to the date of such annulling; and, consequently, the commissioners will continue their sittings until the entire adjudication of the lots be completed.

For the security of the Treasury, the buyer of one or several lots must, within five days after the communication to him of our approbation, pay 1-10th of the total value of the emery fallen to him into the central office at Athens, and the remainder of the sum must be paid within 40 days from the day of assignment. In case a purchaser wishes to dispose of the whole or part of his lot, before the expiration of 40 days, he can do so by paying to the central office the value in proportion to the quantity he wants to receive.

The 1-10th previously paid can not be calculated as a portion of such partial payment, but will remain in the Treasury as a guarantee against the entire payment of the total value of the whole lot.

The emery will be delivered to the purchasers by the superintendent of the mineral on the coasts of Naxos, where it is collected; but each of the purchasers must remove his portion within 60 days at furthest from the day of assignment of our approbation.

The buyer will pay the public crier as well as the stamps.

The Minister, D. CHRISTIDES.
The Official Superintendent, EUTH. DELIGANNIS.

Athens, the (9th) 21st July, 1851.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 45

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will, however, be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3d September and 3d November next, and of alternate months thereafter, in combination with extra steamers, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th August and 20th October.—Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will also dispatch from Bombay, about the 1st September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the extra ship between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

But PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT from SOUTHAMPTON in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th of August, 20th of October, and of alternate months thereafter, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS. 46

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—The PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 88-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-feet stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-pins.

Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sanden Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

[*Duty Free.*

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—The SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for CAST-IRON PIPES for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract, may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant. 47

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Cast-Iron Pipes," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,
Southampton, July 17, 1851. CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[*Duty Free.*

TO LAYERS OF WATER-PIPES AND OTHERS.—The SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for LAYING the CAST-IRON MAINS and SERVICE PIPES required for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained, upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July inst.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Pipe Laying," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next. 48

By order of the Special Works Committee,
Southampton, July 17, 1851. CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[*Duty Free.*

TO BUILDERS OF STEAM-ENGINES AND OTHERS.—The SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for PROVIDING, FIXING, and SETTING to WORK TWO STEAM-ENGINES, with PUMPS and BOILERS, in duplicate, for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July inst.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Steam-Engines," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next. 49

By order of the Special Works Committee,
Southampton, July 17, 1851. CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk

[*Duty Free.*

TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for MAKING the RESERVOIRS and FILTERING BEDS for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant. 50

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Reservoirs and Filtering Beds," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,
Southampton, July 17, 1851. CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MANURES.—AGRICULTURISTS are INVITED to take SAMPLES of MANURES (Stones's Patent Huminate), free of expense, at the office of the GENERAL PEAT WORKING AND MANURE COMPANY, 6, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.—The Patent Huminate is free from filthy matter; it consists entirely of concentrated decomposed vegetable organic substances, soluble humic acid, fixed salts of ammonia, with other ingredients, according with soil, plant, and climate. It will promote vegetation in all its requirements, and invariably improve the soil, and can challenge the best guano, at one-third the cost. 51

To every scientific person, or practical farmer (however deficient in knowledge of chemical science), who inquires into the composition of these manures, the folly of bringing guanos to England, even though they cost but one quarter the price now paid for them, will appear most undeniably.

Samples may be had on application at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—9, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

August 2, 1851.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,
AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The COURSE of STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture .... LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts .... EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications to Mining .... ROBT. HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications .... JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications .... A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY .... WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A.

The fee for the course of two years is one payment of £30; or £20 for each session, from November to August inclusive.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palæontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Laboratories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at half the usual charges.

Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained. H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—

At a MEETING of Shareholders (duly convened by circular, dated 29th July, 1851), held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 11th inst.,

THOMAS SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

It was proposed, and unanimously carried,—That Mr. John Bowes be the secretary of this mine (Mr. H. B. Bousfield's resignation having been read and accepted), and that the duties of purser be in future connected with those of secretary.

Resolved,—That this Mine do consist in future of 5000 shares of £1 each, instead of 2500 of £2 each, as at present constituted—2784 of which will be the property of the present shareholders, as originally subscribed for, and now to be held by them at £1 per share; and that 1000 shares be issued at £1 per share, to provide a sum necessary for the future working of the mine, say £1000, the proceeds of which shall remain in the banker's hands to the credit of the mine, for constructing the necessary machinery, furnishing pumps, labour, &c., so as to bring the mine into a perfect working state; the remaining 1216 shares to be the absolute property of the parties, who have by their interest, personal attention, and outlay, restored this valuable mine, it is now hoped, to a profitable condition for the shareholders.

Resolved,—That Capt. Sampson Trevethan continue the captain of this mine.

Resolved,—That the Royal British Bank the bank of this Company, and that all checks for payment of money on account of this mine be signed by two at least of the managing committee, and countersigned by the secretary.

Resolved,—That Messrs. Thomas Smith, Dr. Heathcock, and Thomas Jordan be the managing committee of this mine; and that the offices of the company be at 1, South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

Resolved,—That a lease of the sett, in accordance with the agreement with Capt. Trevethan, should be forthwith procured, and executed to the present adventurers.

Resolved,—That the above mine be managed by the shareholders voting at the general, special, or other meetings, &c.

Resolved,—That new certificates, in proportion of two for one, be now issued by the secretary, to replace the old certificates, which shall be forthwith delivered up to the secretary of the company to be cancelled.—Dated August 12, 1851.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE,

situated in the parish of ST. ENODER, near TRURO, CORNWALL.

In 1024 shares, of £5 5s. each.—Deposit £1 7s. 6d. per share.—Conducted solely on the *COST-BOOK SYSTEM.*

The attention of mining speculators and others are particularly directed to this promising undertaking, which, from the progressive and forward state of the works, holds out every prospect of its soon becoming a good dividend-paying mine; and from its known richness it is well worthy the attention of speculators in mining property.

A few shares only are offered to the public, as more than three parts are already taken up; therefore, immediate application is absolutely necessary, to be made to the Committee of Management, through Mr. Thomas Lewis, No. 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, purser; or to T. A. Yeates, Esq., solicitor, 77, New Hall-street, Birmingham.

Prospectuses, reports, and every information, may be obtained upon application to either of the above-named parties; the Committee of Management have decided to allot shares to approved applicants until further notice.

The deposits may be paid into the bankers of the Company, the "National Provincial Bank of England," at Birmingham; or through their London and provincial houses.

By order of the committee,

Birmingham, August 8, 1851. THOMAS LEWIS, Purser.

ST. AGNES BEACON TIN AND COPPER MINE,

CORNWALL.—In 2500 shares, of £1 1s. each.

(ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—No further Liability).

In conformity to the Law of the Stannaries.—Committee to be selected from the shareholders. BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

The share list being nearly complete, early applications for the remainder part may be made to F. W. Pike, Esq., 26, Bedford-row; or Mr. John Morgan, sworn broker, No. 2, Copthall-court, London,—where plans and reports may be inspected.

Dated August 15, 1851.

WHEAL TREASURY,—Granted at 1-24th dues, or royalty.

Divided into 1000 shares, of £10 each—to be paid by instalments as may be required.—Now and for upwards of 18 months past working on the Cost-book Principle.

The ores now raising will more than pay the current cost. A steam-engine and other necessary machinery are indispensible for the further development of the mine.

Specimens of the mine, and prospectuses, may be seen and obtained at Mr. Fenton's office, 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, London; or prospectuses may be obtained of John Roscorla, Esq., the purser, Penzance, Cornwall; also of Mr. J. Jones, mine broker, Butler's Head Tavern, Great Bell-alley, Moorgate-street, City.

BRAICH GOCH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY,

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Capital £14,000, in 3500 shares, at £4 per share.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

MANAGERS.

THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq., of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.
ROBERT JACKMAN, Esq., Half-street, Gloucester.
ARTHUR CAUSTON, Esq., civil engineer, Barton-street, Gloucester.
WILLIAM REES, Esq., architect, Clarence-street, Gloucester.
WILLIAM WINGATE, Esq., builder, Clarence-street, Gloucester.

BANKERS.

LONDON—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., No. 27, Gracechurch-street.
GLOUCESTER—National Provincial Bank of England.

INSPECTING ENGINEER—St. Pierre Foley, Esq., civil and mining engineer.
AGENT AT QUARRIES—Mr. Thomas Smith Nicholls.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Fish.

This company is formed for the purpose of extenting the operations of the quarries known under the name of the Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries, forming part of the far-famed bands of the Aber Corris slate and slab district, east of Cader Idris mountain range, in the parish of Taly-Llyn, county of Merioneth, in the principality of Wales, comprising 111 A., 2 R., 18 P., and 7 miles from the shipping port of Aberdovey, to which the main road runs. A line of railway is in projection from the quarries to the above-named shipping port. This property is held on lease for 50 years, 43 of which are unexpired, at a present rental of £60 per annum, increasing £10 every seven years, or 1-10th royalty.

The character of the slate is of the very best description, and of that fine blue colour so much in demand by architects and builders, and peculiarly adapted for enamelling, and every description of ornamental work.

These quarries have been in the possession of the present proprietors several years, during which time they have expended upwards of £3000 in driving levels, opening quarries, and forming slate floors at different altitudes; erecting engine-house, water-wheels, and machinery; building offices, and other useful and necessary works.

The present proprietors have thus at their own cost thoroughly tested and developed the capabilities of these quarries, and being desirous to extend the works by erecting more extensive machinery, and opening the quarries on a scale commensurate with their capabilities, have resolved to augment the capital to be employed in these operations, and purpose to divide the quarries into 3500 shares, at £4 per share, making a capital of £14,000.

The proprietors, in order to show their confidence in the value of the property, propose to accept for their interest therein £5800, for which they agree to take £4800 in shares, and £1000 in cash; thus leaving 2300 shares to be disposed of. This will provide, after payment of the £1000, a working capital of £8900, available exclusively for the more extended operations suggested:—That the first deposit of £1 10s. per share be paid allotment. All remaining calls not to exceed 10s. per share, of which 14 days' notice will be given, agreeable to the rules of the company. The proprietors feel confident that the full amount of £4 per share will never be required; they, therefore, propose that when the quarries are in a returning state, and paying dividends, and consequently no further calls required, the balance remaining shall be called in and invested in Government securities, to form the reserve fund; the interest thereon to be for the benefit of the shareholders.

The unlimited demand for slates and slabs renders the sales at all times a matter of certainty. It is a well-known fact that no description of investment yields a more ample return than good slate quarries. These are deemed equal to any slate quarries now in operation—similar to those in North Wales, now paying from £30,000 to £100,000 per annum respectively. The lucrative character of the investment may, therefore, be relied upon with certainty.

The chief outlay and risk in slate quarrying are attendant on the opening of the rock and proving the quality of the slate; in this case these quarries have been fully proved, and only require to be extensively opened.

The proprietors, in submitting this undertaking to the public, particularly wish it to be understood that this must not be classified with a speculative adventure; it being both a solid and *bonâ fide* channel of investment.

Every information given at the offices of the company, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; at Mr. J. Lane's, mining broker, 52, Threadneedle-street; at Messrs. Brooks and Co., 209, Piccadilly; and of Arthur Causton, Esq., 5, Barton-street, Gloucester; where samples of slate and slabs may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained until the 31st inst., when the allotment will be made.

London, Cushion-Court, Old Broad-street, Aug. 7, 1851. JOHN FISH, Sec.

START BAY SLATE COMPANY—STOKENHAM,

SOUTH DEVON.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £8000, in 4000 shares, of £2 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

The Start Bay Slate Quarries possess every advantage that can be desired, both in the quantity and quality of the slate, and the facility of shipment.

Application for prospectuses (with the names of the directors), and for the remaining shares, to be made to the secretary, Mr. Joseph Maitland, 12, Copthall-court; to Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-street; to Mr. Archibald Hudson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; or to Mr. R. E. Little, 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton street.

MINING EXCHANGE.—At a GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the MINING EXCHANGE, held at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, on the 29th July, it was resolved,—

That the Committee do conclude the proposed arrangements for holding the Exchange in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

That for the present it is not advisable to alter the terms of admission, except to admit of half-yearly subscribers, at the rate of £3 3s. per annum.

THE MEMBERS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN THE HALL OF COMMERCE ON MONDAY, the 4th of August. JAMES STRIDE, Secretary.

SILVER BROOK AND WEST BEAM UNITED MINES

(SILVER-LEAD, TIN, and COPPER), ILSINGTON and ASHBURTON, Devonshire.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 7600 shares, of £1 each, paid-up.

Prospectuses, with names of committee, and extracts from Reports of Mr. Adam Murray, jun., Capt. Prince, and others, may be obtained of Mr. James Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-street, London; Messrs. H. Caunter and Co., mining agents, Ashburton, Devonshire; or Mr. George Caunter, solicitor, Ashburton; or Messrs. H. Boxall and Co., 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London,—to any of whom application may be made for the remaining shares.

WHEAL MONTAGU TIN MINE, NEAR ST. IVES,

CORNWALL.—WHEAL MONTAGU TIN MINE is situated in the parish of TOWEDNACK, near ST. IVES, the lodes of which are parallel to those of the best and most productive mines in the district, being adjacent to Reeth Consols, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Mary, and Wheal Margaret, and distant only about three-quarters of a mile south-west of the St. Ives Consols Mines, from which profits exceeding £300,000 have been shared, and are still amongst the most productive and lasting in Cornwall.

The sett extends from east to west on the line of lodes more than 600 fathoms, and from north to south about 200 fathoms; the ground through which the lodes traverse is a beautiful red-tinted granite, resembling in every respect that in which all good tin mines in the locality are situated—an accompaniment that gives more assurance of success than any other with which the most experienced persons in mining are as yet acquainted.

The lease of this valuable mining property has recently been obtained from his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, and the noble family whose name it bears, at 1-18th dues. It has been ascertained that one of the principal regularly defined lodes in the sett has been partially worked on by the old men for more than 100 fathoms in length, but no where it is thought to a depth exceeding 30 feet (and that some 80 or 90 years since); those ancients were evidently prevented from a more extensive working by an excess of water, manageable only by steam-power, a circumstance recently confirmed by an attempt made to clear up an old shaft, when, after much perseverance and great exertion, its depth has been ascertained to be no more than 25 feet; the lode here is from 2 to 3 feet wide, one fathom of which, as a sample, was broken, which yielded tin to the value of £16—that similar struggles were made under the like difficulties on the other lodes in this sett there cannot be the least doubt. Indications so rich, at such a trifling depth, are rare occurrences; and, taking all circumstances into consideration, the presumption is that large quantities of mineral will be met with shallow, and at a comparatively small outlay, warranting the erection of machinery for an effectual development thereof.

The mine is divided into (512 shares), *five hundred and twelve*, the greater part of which are taken up by parties in the neighbourhood, and a call of (10s.) *ten shillings* per share has been made for the building of workshops, offices, &c., preparatory to the erection of a steam-engine.

Parties desirous of becoming parties in this concern are invited to examine the property previously to their making purchases. JOHN MAY KERNICK, Purser.

St. Ives, August 7, 1851.

SOURTON CONSOLS COPPER MINE.—

The lodes of which are parallel with the main lode of the Great Wheal Friendship; from which £1,132,662 worth of ore has been raised, and leaving a clear profit to the adventurers of £286,574 4s. 0d.—Divided into 1024 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

512 shares have been taken up by shareholders in mines in the immediate neighbourhood; the remaining 512 shares will be issued to the public at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. already made upon the 1024 shares for working expenses.

COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH EDGECUMBE, Esq., Tavistock.
CHARLES JOHN WICKER, Esq., Mile End-road.
SAMUEL WEATHERLY, Esq., St. James'-place, New Cross.
THOMAS FULLER, Threadneedle-street.

BANKERS.—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.
MANAGING AGENT.—Captain John Lean, of Wheal Franco.
PURSER.—George Budge.

OFFICE.—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett extends about a square mile and is most conveniently situated near Tavistock, Devon; there has been several most promising lodes discovered in this sett, the principal one being regular and well-defined, extending for about 600 fathoms on the course of the lode, and running a little north of west and south of east, as is the case with the copper lodes of this district, such as at the Great Wheal Friendship, and from which upwards of £286,574 4s. nett profit has been realised; and also Mary and Peter Tavy Consols, a mine of great promise.

A shaft is sunk 10 fathoms upon this most promising lode, which is 9 feet wide, composed of the most kindly gossan, and bearing a strong resemblance, and being similar to, the gossan of the Devon Great Consols, and containing spots of copper ore, &c., from which some fine stones of grey copper have been taken, and will, on further explorations, realise those results from such indications at such shallow depths, and afford a strong presumption that large deposits of ore will be met with at a moderate depth.

There is an engine-shaft sunk to a depth of 18 fathoms, at a distance north calculated to cut the lode at 35 fms. deep, the ground being of the same blue killas as Wheal Emma of Devon Great Consols, and being of an easy nature for working. A reference, however, to Mr. Jehu Hitchin's subjoined report will give a better idea of the nature and capabilities of this property, and whose recommendations it is proposed to carry out.

There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year; and it is intended at once to erect a powerful water-wheel and other necessary machinery, for the purpose of hauling, dressing, &c.

The lease of this valuable property having been recently obtained, after much difficulty, by the present proprietors, for the remainder of the term of 15 years at 1-15th dues; and upwards of £4000 has been expended in the execution of preliminary and permanent works now available for the purposes of the present company, who are willing to dispose of a limited number of shares at £2 10s., which includes a call of 10s. for working capital, this being sufficient to bring the mine into a working state.

The accompanying report fully explains the character of the property and the inducements held out for developing the lodes already discovered. Specimens of the gossan may be seen at the office of the company, where every information may be obtained, and applications for shares and prospectuses made to T. Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; Capt. John Sims, Calstock, Cornwall; and Messrs. Sims & Co., Tavistock.

SOURTON CONSOLS.

Tavistock, June 14.—Having, at the desire of several of the shareholders, carefully inspected this sett, and the workings thereof, with a view to submit my report of the adventure, I beg to state as follows:—1st. The backs of the lode, as seen in the shode pits and the shaft, present the most promising appearance for copper ore that I have for a very long time seen, being in effect a similar large and kindly gossan to the back of the Devon Great Consols lode, as first discovered in Wheal Maria.—2d. The lode also is a regular one from 9 feet upwards in width, running about east and west, underlaying north about 3 ft. in a fathom, with good walls, analogous to and parallel with the Great Wheal Friendship main lode, and in a congenial killas stratum bordering on the granite formation about a mile to the eastward, and from which some copper ore has been taken in an adit west.—3d. A deal of useful work is done besides 18 fms. sunk in the engine-shaft, which is calculated to take the lode at 35 fms. deep. A good waterwheel and other appliances of sufficient power to drain the mine to a considerable depth can be had. I would recommend the sinking this engine-shaft to the depth proposed, and drive east and west in that level, and possibly an intermediate one also. In conclusion, I strenuously advise that this kindly undertaking be immediately resumed, and the trials I have stated made, the more especially as so much as been done, the which, without a further prosecution, can only be regarded as money thrown away. I, therefore, hope shortly to see operations actively carried out, the which there can be no doubt but that the appearances fully warrant, and I should like to have a few shares in the adventure myself.

JEHU HITCHIN.

WEST CAMBORNE MINING COMPANY.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit 20s. per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

LONDON OFFICES,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

These mines are in the same stratum of ground, and stand parallel to, and east and west of, Wheal Grenville, Tolcarne, Condurrow, Wheal Harriet, West Frances, South Frances, West Basset, North Basset, South Basset, and numerous other valuable and productive mines. They are held under lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, being situate in the western part of Camborne, in the county of Cornwall—the most metalliferous district in the world. The sett is traversed by many east and west lodes, which present on the backs the usual indications of the district—viz.: gossan, quartz, blende, iron pyrites, fine specimens of grey and oxide of copper ore, together with other metallic concomitants. Several slides and cross-courses intersect the lodes, of known importance; a fine elvan-course exists about the junction of the killas and granite, which takes place in the Company's grant.

From the ablest and most careful judgments of the oldest and best mining agents in Cornwall, £6000 is deemed amply sufficient to purchase and erect the necessary machinery, and bring the mines into profitable and good working order; therefore, it is proposed to sell 3000 shares, at £2 each, and the remaining 2000 shares to be retained by the proprietors for the transfer of the property, leases, and remuneration for work done.

The following few mines, situate in the same district, and within a short distance of the Company's grant, have paid, during the past half-year, £38,042 in dividends—the whole expenditure to realise which was £30,022, and the present market value of the same is £646,840. Thus it will be seen that the average return is £95 per cent. per annum upon the original cost, and upwards of £11 15s. per cent. per annum upon the current market value of shares. The aggregate amount of profits from these mines, divided, exceed £675,000—thus returning to the fortunate shareholders more than eight times their outlay, and the prospects of continued success at present being equal to any period of their existance.

	Outlay.	*Div. last 6 months.*	*Market Value.*
Wheal Buller	£ 1,280	£8320	£134,400
Carn Brea	15,000	7000	105,000
South Wheal Frances	19,840	5954	64,480
South Wheal Basset	2,620	5120	102,400
North Pool	4,500	4500	50,000
Wheal Seton	21,186	1980	49,610
South Tolgus	4,096	1920	46,960
North Roskear	10,000	1750	21,000
North Wheal Basset	1,500	18 0	78,000
Total	£30,022	£38,042	£645,840

The expenditure, price, and profits divided, as far as can be gathered, are stated above Many other mines in the neighbourhood, not valued, are selling at considerable premium, and fast approaching dividends; but as the market price partakes more of a speculative, than intrinsic value, and subject to constant changes, they are omitted.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. H. B. Bousfield, at the Offices of the Company; and to Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, of whom prospectuses and all further particulars can be obtained.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES,—MANUFACTURED under

PATENT GRANTED TO JAMES B. WILSON,

HAYDOCK ROPE-WORKS, NEAR WARRINGTON.

Applicable to SHIPPING, INCLINED PLANES, MINES, COLLIERIES, &c.; as also to WIRE CABLES for SUBMARINE, OVERLAND, and UNDERLAND TELEGRAPHS.

Sizes, with comparative weights and strength, as also price per cwt. of fathom, may be obtained on application to the patentee.

All sizes of wire strands, railway signal lines, flat and round copper rope, lightning conductors, window sash lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.—

In the press, and shortly will be published, a Second Edition of the above work greatly improved, by MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector.

To subscribers, 8s.—Non-subscribers, 10s. 6d.

*** Subscribers' names will also be received at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINING.

Just published, in 1 vol., royal 8vo., by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, price 12s. 6d.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING

AND VENTILATION OF COAL MINES—illustrated with 16 large-sized plans. By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer and Mining Agent, Wigan, Lancashire.

This work contains advice to underground managers on their duties, and suggestions for improvements in several neglected points of practical detail, with much other useful information on the management of mines.

TO DOCK COMPANIES, WHARFINGERS, COAL, STONE, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

PATENT STEAM WHIPPING COMPANY.—

Messrs. E. & A. PRIOR the Managers of this Company, are now UNLOADING, by means of an ENGINE, their COLLIERS in the THAMES, at an average rate of 20 tons per hour, or upwards of *two hundred* tons per day, and at a considerable reduction in cost.

They have numerous highly satisfactory certificates from captains whose ships they have discharged, and to the owners of which the greatly increased dispatch is obviously a matter of the greatest importance.

The remarkably small dimensions and weight of the engine admits of its being placed on, and removed from, the ship's deck with the greatest facility and dispatch, by means of the barge and derick,

These engines are also thoroughly adapted for unloading in the docks, or for permanent use on board all large ships, where, in addition to working out the cargo, they might be most advantageously used for doing all the other heavy work, such as pumping, lifting the anchor, warping, &c.

This company are now prepared to contract for the unloading of any quantity of coals, or to grant Licenses for the use of the patent, on application to the managers,

Messrs. E. & A. PRIOR, 153, Upper Thames-street, London.

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, FROM THE

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY.—This Company having become proprietors of all rights and patents of the late Patent White Zinc Company, in France and Belgium, is prepared to furnish, on a large scale, the WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC, in a pure state, and of a quality which can only be manufactured with the zinc from the mines in Belgium. PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is superior, in every respect, to White Lead Paint. It is entirely free from all poisonous influences, and is unaffected by sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or any gases; besides, it preserves its original colour, which White Lead Paint does not. WHITE ZINC PAINT causes none of those ravages invariably engendered by White Lead upon the human frame; neither painters' cholic or paralysis, &c., &c., to which dangerous complaints the workmen who manufacture and use it are liable, and to which persons who inhabit newly-painted apartments are also liable. A spurious article having been introduced in the market, under the name of White Zinc Paint, the public is cautioned against it, because, when adulterated, it becomes a very inferior paint, instead of a first-rate one.

For further particulars and prospectuses, apply to Mr. H. F. SCHMOLL, General Agent for England and Scotland, at the Company's Offices, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminister-bridge; and for supply of materials and prices, at Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., 62, King William-street, City.

FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON, 1851.—

DEANE, ADAMS, & DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, beg respectfully to call the attention of SPORTSMEN to their late IMPROVEMENTS in GUNS, PISTOLS, and RIFLES, which may be seen and tested daily, with a large assortment of their best town-made GUNS, at the MANUFACTORY, No. 30, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.—August 7, 1851.

*** Sporting ammunition of the best quality on the lowest terms.

GAS LIGHTS FOR EXHIBITION.—

GUISE'S ORIGINAL ECONOMIC SHADOWLESS GAS BURNERS AND GLASS REFLECTORS are now well known to be the BEST BURNERS and REFLECTORS in the MARKET.—GUISE'S newly-invented GLASS-CONED SHADOWLESS GAS BURNERS have been tested by the first Gas Engineers of the day, and proved by them to be SUPERIOR in BRILLIANCY and ECONOMY to all burners hitherto invented. They are used with the short common straight chimney, and are extensively adopted by the London Gas Companies, and may be had of all respectable gass-fitters, and at Guise's Gas Burner Manufactory, No. 45, Clerkenwell-green, London.

*** None are genuine unless marked "Guise, Registered," or "Patent."

MITRE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

No. 23, PALL-MALL.

Every variety of Assurance business entertained, and loans granted on good security. The tables are based on the experience of 62,000 assurers.

Non-profit premium for assuring £100—Age 20, £1 11s. 7d.; 30, £2 0s. 9d.; 40, £2 15s. 8d. Profit scale—Age 20, £1 14s. 9d.; 30, £2 6s.; 40, £3 1s. 10d.

W. BRIDGES, Actuary and Secretary.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND

(being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PROCESS OF ICE BEING MADE IN ONE MINUTE,

without the aid of Ice, has elicited from Her Majesty, at the Grand Exhibition, her most gracious approval and unbounded astonishment, by

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINES,

which are now brought to the highest state of perfection; as also are the various MACHINES enumerated below:—

MASTERS'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINE, for making Dessert Ice and Rock Ice from Spring Water, and for Cooling Wine, &c., at a trifling cost.

BUTTER COOLER and FREEZER. ICE PERCOLATING FUNNEL.

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MASTERS'S PATENT SHERRY COBBLER FREEZING and COOLING JUG, for producing pure Ice from Spring Water in five minutes, at the cost of 2d., in the hottest climate.—Price 30s. and upwards.

COOLING DECANTER, or CLALET JUG.—COOLING and FREEZING FILTERER.

COOLING CUP, for Surgical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

The PUBLIC is respectfully INVITED to SEE the PROCESS of MAKING ICE, by the above machines, without the aid of Ice—the same process as exhibited by Mr. Masters to Her Majesty, at his Refreshment Rooms, at the Crystal Palace, where 100 quarts of Desert Ice, and large cylinders of Rock Ice are made daily—at Messrs. MASTERS & CO.'S principal DEPOT, 309, REGENT STREET, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT SODA WATER and ÆRATING APPARATUS, for charging Water, Wine, Ale, and other Liquids, with pure Carbonic Acid Gas. By this apparatus the purest Soda Water may be obtained at the cost of less than one farthing per glass; and so delicate is the operation, that it may be used in the dining-room. By the addition of the Jargonelle Pear Syrup, manufactured by Messrs. Masters & Co., the most delicious effervescing beverage is produced. Price 30s., and upwards.

N.B.—Syrups from all Fruits, for flavouring Soda Water, making Lemonade, Ices, &c

Also, MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, manufactured in six different sizes, to clean and brilliantly polish Six to Twelve Knives in One Minute. Warranted to last many years, and not get out of order.—Price 35s. to 6l. 6s.

MASTERS & CO., PATENTEES, No. 309, REGENT-STREET, Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION OF PULVER-

MACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN, is an event of the HIGHEST IMPORTANCE in the annals of MEDICINE and ELECTRICITY.—It relieves, without shock or other disagreeable sensation, instantaneously—the moment it is applied—all acute nervous pains, as rheumatic pains, nervous head, tooth, and ear ache, tic-douloureux, &c.; cures, when worn on the body for some time, by its mild but continuous action, a great number of inveterate diseases, as gout, local paralysis, hysteria, liver complaints, &c.; it precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes unexhilarated water, and shows all other phenomena of a powerful voltaic pile.

The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces—can be folded up in a pocket-book—is permanently connected, and ready for instantaneous use—requires, when excited by vinegar, no cleansing, and will, for personal use, last a man his lifetime—guarding not only himself but his family, friends, &c., against an immense number of complaints and diseases in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and mostly instantaneous remedy. No knowledge of electricity is necessary to apply the chain.—Incredible as may seem the above-stated facts, every person is welcome freely to test their truth, either at the depôt or at the stall in the Exhibition, Section X., No. 487, where thousands of people are daily admiring the wonderful effects and easy application of this small apparatus, which has, besides, excited the greatest interest at the colleges and scientific institutions in England and on the continent, wherever it has been exhibited.—The apparatus, with full directions for use, may be had at from 4s. 6d. to 22s., at the depôt, 103, Leadenhall-street, City, where the use and effects may be seen daily.

C. MEINIG, Manager.

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IMPROVED RATCHET JACK. BALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£ 1 13 to 1st Aug.	£0 6 0 Aug.	14	14 13½
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	5	0 2 6 to August	0 2 6 „	7½ 8	
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 11 to June	0 5 to June	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	2 12 to June	0 4 to June	7½	7½ 7½
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	200 205	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	16 17	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	29	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	6¾	6½ 6¾
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	202 0 to June, 1851	2 0 to June	105	
1024	Chyprase, St. Enoder (tin and copper), Cornwall	3½	2 6 8 —	—	6½	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	65	— —	—	40	36½
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	—	105	105 107½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	239 10 to Aug.	7 0 to Aug.	300 295	300 295
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	16	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	165	165
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10 —	—	150	130 135
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	2215 0 to 25th July	15 0 to July	550	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	— —	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1¼	35 per cent. to June	10 per ct. a year	5¼	
100	Gogiman (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	—	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	110 0 to June	7 10 to June	2·0	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	— —	0 5 „	6½ 7	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	13½	12½ 13
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	21	18
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1030 0 to 5th June	5 0 to June	150 155	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug. 1	700	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July 1	10	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	4½	
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	210 0 to 1st Aug.	7 10 to Aug.	210	190 205 208
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	220 0 to ditto	7 0 to Aug.	175	160
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	¼	1 1 to 5th April	—	15	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	374 0 —	—	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	11 17 to February	1 0 to May	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	255 0 to July	2 10 to July	120	122½
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	24 0 to 5th June	2 10 to June	160	150 ex div.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	95 15 to 10th July	6 0 0 to July	260	230
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	3 7 6 to June	0 12 6 to June	8½ 9	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	851 0 to February	5 0 to May	80	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	15	15
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1849	—	4½	4 4½
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7½	7
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	26 15 to August	1 0 to Aug.	15	15½ 16
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	2½	2½ 2½
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4680 15 to 1848	—	230	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	13	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	239 15 to August	9 10 to Aug.	205 200	200 205
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	7	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	160 5 to June	2 10 to June	107	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	— —	—	90	
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	235 0 to 3d June	10 0 to 3d June	392½	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	7½	6½
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	96 10 to 1st Aug.	12 10 to August	550	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2325 10 —	—	120	
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	1 0 to July	0 5 to July	10	
430	Wheal Lovel (lead and tin), Helston	—	4 0 to 5th April	2 0 to June	20	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	78	179 0 to March	3 0 to May	135	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	18 5 to 21st May	3 0 to May 21	59 60	60
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	— —	—	235	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22 10 to February	2 10 to May	80	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	190 10 to 5th April	5 0 to April	190	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	26 10 „	2 0 to May	56	52½
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	5 10 to June	0 10 to June	24½ 25	25 26
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	295 per cent. „	18 p. ct. end June	25½	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	— 2 2½
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	2½ 3
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 0 to June 1851	3l. to June 36½ 35½ 35
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 3 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850 6 6½
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851 14 12
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851 12 6 7
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	— 3
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7 19½ 19½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. to Feb., 1850 2½ 2½

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	2½	2⅜	2 2½
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4	
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	—	1	
1508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	5	3½	3½
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	6	5	4½
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	5	4½
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	9	8
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	4	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	10	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1	
256	Bridford Consols	1½	1	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1	1½	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1	1½ 1½
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	7	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	1½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	¼	4½	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	5	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4	
30000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	3½	1½	2
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	2½	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
512	Carn Galver, Morvah	1½	3	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4½	6	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3	12	10
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5½	5
300	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	54	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	1
1024	Elijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1½	4½	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper), Lancashire	2½	6	3
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst	10	10	10
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	5½ 5	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	8	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
311	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	29½	9½	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	27	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	¼	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
5300	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	2½	2
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2	1½	1½ 1½
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	6	
1000	Diurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	¼	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	10	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2½	2	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	10	17	
2500	East Birch Tor, (tin), near Ashburton	3	3	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	¼	¼	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	4½	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	7½	1	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	2	
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	5½	4	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	18s	18s
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	5½	7½	
1000	East Trescoll	1	3½	
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	14	5	
500	East Wheal Ellen (tin & cop.), St. Agnes	1½	1½	
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	6½	4	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	¼	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	9	15 17	17½
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	1½	4½ 5	
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	2s	¼ ¼	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	1½	1½	1½
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	¼	4 4½	
1980	Esgair Llee Llanthangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
12000	Gallt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½ 2½	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1½	
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	12	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	84	34	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3	
1000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	3	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	7	6 7	8 6½ 7½
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	4	4	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	5	
6000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1½	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	20	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3	
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	6	
6000	Heignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	2 2½	3 3½
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	20	30	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	1½	1½ 2
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¾	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	2	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	4	3 3½
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4½	1	2 1½
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9½	4	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	3 4	6½ 6½
1742	Lamheroog Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	13	12	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	5	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	60	22	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	1	1	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	—	1½	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	3 3½	
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	2	4	4
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	30	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	2½	2½	
2000	Molland	1	1	1½
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	8	10	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	7	8	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	14 15
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	½	1½	1
256	North Fowey Consols	—	12½	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2 2½	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	11½	10	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2½	2	1½
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	¼	¼	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	¼	5	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1	2	1
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	10	
406	Penhauger	1	3	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3½	
1000	Penralt	1	3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5½	
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4½	3	
2048	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1	1½
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	10	
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	15	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1l 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	1	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	3½	3½	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4½	6	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1½	2½ 2½	2½ 2½
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2½	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	2	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	4½	
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	4	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	1½	
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	9½	12	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2½	3	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	7	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	4½ 5	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	4½	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	3d	2½
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1½	5	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	15	15	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	5	6	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4½	5 6	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1½	¾ ¾	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	21s	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	10½	8	7½ 8
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2½	7	6½
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednack	7	10	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	100	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes.	60	27½	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	2	12½	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	11	10	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	87½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼ ¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols	8½	16½	
5000	West Bassot (copper), Illogan	¼	6	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	24s 6d	2½	
256	West Damael (copper), Gwennap	5½	55 57½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	1	3½	
512	West Fowey Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	5	5½	5
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	¾	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	115	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	4½	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1½	1½	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	14	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1½	1	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½	
3715	Ditto preference	¼	¼	
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	¼	1	¾ 1
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	1
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	14	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	5	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1½	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1½	¾	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	3	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	16	
2500	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	2	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	5	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	2	3	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2½	2½	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	3	4½	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	2½	2
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	6½	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¼	1½	1½ 1½
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	6	5
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	20	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	1½	1½	1½
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
916	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5½	1½	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	11	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	3	3	3½ 4
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1	1	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	¾ ¾	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¼	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¼	2	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	¼	
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2½	3
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	2½	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	3	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2½	4½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	38	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	10	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	6	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2½	4	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	2	2	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agnes	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	3	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	11½	
1000	Wheal Treasury	1	2	2½
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	8½	13½	
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	5	4	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	1 1½	
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	5	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	40	
6000	Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	2½	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	3	5	6
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	4½	7½ 8 7½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternun	7½	7½	
512	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	1½	3½	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	4	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	—	2½	
1024	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive, Liskeard	2s 6d	2	
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	6½	6½ 7½

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5½ 6
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	1 1½
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1 1½
500	Ditto Preference	3	3
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2½ 2½
10400	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	4
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4	5 6½

ACCIDENTS.

Another awfully fatal Colliery Accident.—At about half-past three o'clock on Saturday last, a deplorable event occurred at the Malago Vale Colliery, at Bedminster, near Bristol, and not far from where we have recently had to record two distressing accidents. It appears that at the time mentioned five men, named R. Moffatt, T. Pyke, W. Smith, P. Pring, and a lad, W. Webster, descended the pit, with intention to proceed to their work at the lower vein, 240 fms. deep, and when only a few feet from the bottom, the flat rope, which was 6½ in. by 2 in., broke near the drum, and the whole, of 3 tons weight, and the iron bonnet, fell on them with a dreadful crash. There were still 25 fms. of rope attached to the wheel, so that no blame can be imputed to the engineman. It is stated to have been examined the evening previous, and appeared perfectly sound and safe. A distressing scene occurred as soon as the accident